

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

N. Academies &c.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

VOLUME I.—PART I.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY T. DOBSON, N^o. 41, SO. SECOND-STREET.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS



VOLUME 1 - PART II

NEW EDITION 1844

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY T. BROWN, No. 15, CO. SECOND STREET

1844

P R E F A C E.

MEDICAL Communications have been generally found to be amongst the most certain and extensive means of improving the practice of physic.

WE therefore offer the present work as a pledge to our medical brethren that we shall publish as often as materials are afforded.

THE accuracy and Fidelity of the facts must rest entirely upon the credit of their respective authors. No papers merely speculative can be admitted; and it is expected none will be offered us, which have been communicated to any other society.

The Tables which commence this Volume we give as the most faithful Register of Diseases
which

which could be procured—we believe them to be accurate, and intend that they shall be regularly continued.

EVER since the Institution of the College one of their principal views has been the formation of an American Pharmacopœia. To make this work more generally useful, circular letters were several years since addressed to all the known Medical Societies, and to many of the Practitioners of Physic in the United States, requesting their advice and assistance. The small number of communications on this subject, have hitherto retarded the completion of their design.

THE utility of recording Epidemics is so evident, that we regret having no more accounts of the Influenza of 1789, to insert in the first part of our First Volume. We hope, however, that this deficiency will be supplied before a second publication. It is not only of these more uncommon disorders that accounts would be acceptable, but a knowledge of the peculiar appearance of many others in America, such as measles, scarlatina, &c. would be highly serviceable, as well for the investigation of diseases,

eases, as for the assistance of the practitioner, who sees them for the first time, and who feels embarrassed from the want of such information, as reports of this kind could not fail to give.

WE conclude with an assurance, that strict impartiality shall be observed in selecting papers for publication, and no unnecessary delay admitted.

Philadelphia July 5th, 1793.

(7)

21 JY 60

A N A C T
F O R T H E
I N C O R P O R A T I O N

O F
THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia*.

AND WHEREAS, the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effects of different seasons, climates and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in diseases,

eases, by the progress of agriculture, arts, population and manners ; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth ; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries ; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic.

AND WHEREAS, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may be created a body politic and corporate, for ever, with such powers, privileges and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view ; wherefore to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge, for the benefit of their country and of mankind :

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the members of the said College of Physicians, that is to say, John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, junior, Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris,

ris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powel Griffiths, William Clarkson, William Currie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, *junior*, Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and stile of "*The College of Physicians of Philadelphia*," and by the same name, they and their successors, are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold and enjoy, any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests, of what nature soever, in fee-simple, or for term of years, life or lives, or otherwise; and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein, provided that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds lawful money of this commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue
and

and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all or any courts of justice and other places in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes and matters of what nature or kind soever ; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter and renew.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following Officers of the same, that is to say, one President, one Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen annually from amongst the fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first Tuesday in the month of July forever hereafter, or within one kalendar month after the same day, in any year ; and that John Redman, be the present *President* of the said College ; John Jones, the present *Vice-President* ; William Shippen, *junior*, Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush and Samuel Duffield, the present *Censors* ; Samuel Powel Griffitts, the present *Secretary*, and that Gerardus Clarkson be the present *Treasurer* of the said College, and shall be and remain the President, Vice-President, Censors,

Censors, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the fellows of the said College as aforesaid, and all vacancies by death, resignation or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the authorities and duties of the officers of the said Corporation, who are herein before mentioned, and of any others which the said Corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said Corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said Corporation, shall be regulated by the bye-laws and ordinances of the said Corporation heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no bye-laws nor ordinances of the said Corporation hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said Corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days. And that no sale or alienation or lease for above three years, of any part of the
real

real estate of the said Corporation, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said Corporation.

Signed by order of the House,

RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

*Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on
Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of
March, in the year of our Lord one
thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.*

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

O F

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages that have arisen in every country from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of "The College of Physicians of Philadelphia."

THE objects of this College are, to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to our country; by observing the effects of different seasons, climates and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes that are produced in diseases, by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in our woods, waters and the bowels of the earth; by enlarging our avenues to knowledge, from the discoveries and

and publications of foreign countries ; by appointing stated times for literary intercourse and communications ; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic.

FOR the purpose of obtaining these objects, the following rules have been adopted.

I. THE College shall consist of fellows and associates.

II. THE fellows shall consist of practitioners of Physic, of character in their profession, who reside in the city, or district of Southwark, or Liberties of Philadelphia, and are not under twenty-four years of age.

* III. THE associates shall consist of persons of merit in the profession of medicine, who do not live within the limits above described.*

IV. THREE-

ADMISSION OF ASSOCIATES.

* I. THE number of associates shall not exceed forty, except when fellows remove beyond the limits prescribed by the constitution, in which case they shall be considered as associates without an election. Ten of the associates shall be foreigners.

II. THE associates shall consist only of persons above thirty years of age, who are of well known and established character in medicine.

III. THE same forms shall be observed in electing associates as in electing fellows of the College, except that they shall

be

IV. THREE-FOURTHS of the whole number of fellows met, shall concur in the admission of a fellow or associate.

V. THE Officers of the College shall consist of a President, Vice-President, four Censors, a Treasurer and Secretary, who shall be chosen annually, from amongst the fellows, on the first Tuesday in July.

VI. THE stated meetings of the College shall be on the first Tuesday in every month; besides these meetings, the President, or, in case of his absence or indisposition, the Vice-President, shall have power to call extraordinary meetings, whenever important or unexpected business shall require, of which he shall be the judge. It shall likewise be in the power of any six fellows of the College, who concur in their desires for a meeting, to authorise the President, or, in case of his absence or indisposition, the Vice-President, to call it.

VII. THE business of the Censors shall be to inspect the records, and examine the accounts and expenditures

be proposed by a fellow instead of making a written application. Every associate shall be furnished with a certificate from the College, signed in the same manner as those which are given to the fellows.

IV. THE associates, when in this city, shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the College, but without taking any part in the private business thereof.

expenditures of the College, and report thereon. And all communications made to the College, after being read at one of their stated meetings, shall be referred to the President, Vice-President, Censors, and such other Members of the College as shall be nominated for the purpose; who shall determine by a vote, taken by ballot, on the propriety of publishing them in the Transactions of the College.*

VIII. THE business of the Secretary shall be to keep minutes of all the meetings and transactions of the Society, and to record them in a book provided for that purpose. Likewise to receive and preserve all books and papers belonging, and letters addressed, to the College.

IX. THE business of the Treasurer shall be to receive all the monies of the College, and to pay them to the order of the President or Vice-President only: which order shall be the voucher for his expenditures.

X. EVERY member of the College shall have a certificate of his election, with the seal of the College

* All papers communicated to the College for publication, shall be referred to a printing committee, which is to consist of the Presidents and Censors, and a number of other members to be nominated when each memoir is referred to the committee; after which, the consideration of the paper is to be conducted according to the seventh article of the Constitution.

lege affixed thereto, signed by the President and Vice-President, and countersigned by the Censors and Secretary. The style of certificates, and of all addresses from the College, shall be as follows: *The President, or, The Vice-President, and College of Physicians of Philadelphia.*

XI. No associate, who comes to reside within the limits mentioned in the second rule, shall be admitted to a fellowship in the College, without being elected in the manner prescribed for the admission of fellows—no new member shall be chosen who has not been proposed at a previous stated meeting.

XII. No law nor regulation shall be adopted, that has not been proposed at a previous stated meeting; nor shall any part of the constitution be altered, without being proposed for consideration, for three months. The President, or Vice-President, when he takes the chair, shall have no vote, except on questions where there is an equal division of voices. Seven fellows shall be a quorum for all ordinary business; but for the expenditure of money, the making of laws, election of members, or altering the constitution, eleven fellows shall be a quorum.

XIII. EVERY fellow, upon his admission, shall subscribe to the above rules, as a testimony of his consenting to be bound by them—he shall, at the

same time, pay into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of *ten pounds*, towards establishing a fund for the use of the College; he shall likewise pay *two dollars*, annually, for the same purpose.

THE following Physicians are the present members of the College.

FELLOWS.

John Redman, *President*.

William Shippen, *junior*, *Vice-President*.

Benjamin Rush,

Adam Kuhn,

Thomas Parke,

James Hutchinson,

} *Censors*.

Benjamin Say, *Treasurer*.

Samuel Powel Griffitts, *Secretary*.

Samuel Duffield,

Robert Harris,

Benjamin Duffield,

John Foulke,

Andrew Rofs,

William Currie,

John Carson,

Charles Moore,

Caspar Wistar,

James Cuninghame,

Nathan Dorsey,

Michael Leib,

John H. Gibbons,

Nicholas B. Waters,

Benjamin S. Barton,

Thomas Redman,

William M'Ilvaine,

P. F. Glentworth.

ASSOCIATES.

James Tilton, M. D. *Dover, Delaware*.

Nicholas Way, M. D. *Wilmington, Delaware*.

Isaac Senter, M. D. *Newport, Rhode-Island*.

A DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 6th, 1787.

ON THE OBJECTS OF THEIR INSTITUTION.

BY BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. &c. &c.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL peculiar pleasure in reflecting, that the late revolution, which has given such a spring to the mind in objects of philosophical and moral enquiry, has at last extended itself to medicine, and in less than five years after the peace, before the human faculties had contracted to their former dimensions, a college of physicians, formed upon principles accommodated to the present state of society and government in America, has been established in the capital of the United States.

THE design of the present essay is to point out, in a few words, the advantages which, may be de-

rived from this institution, and to suggest the many resources, which our country offers for the improvement of medicine.

I SHALL consider the objects and advantages of our institution. 1st, as a College, and 2ndly, as a Medical Society.

I. By assuming the name of a College, we shall 1st. be able to introduce order and dignity into the practice of physic, by establishing incentives and rewards for character. Men are generally anxious to preserve the good opinion of those with whom they are obliged to associate. The reception we shall meet with from each other in our meetings will serve to correct or to improve our conduct. And if we are as chaste as we should be, in the admission of members, a fellowship in our college will become in time, not only the sign of ability, but an introduction to business and reputation in physic.

2ndly. By assuming the name of a College we may give a sanction to an American Dispensatory—for I take it for granted, this will be one of the first objects of our attention.—

—THE

—THE variety in the degrees, and perhaps nature of our diseases, and the many remedies which are peculiar to our country, which have as yet no place in foreign dispensatories, render this undertaking a matter of absolute necessity.

3dly. By means of our association, under the title of a College, we shall be better able to attract the attention of the government of our country, in matters that relate to the health and happiness of our fellow citizens. In the year 1725, the College of Physicians of London, presented an address to the British House of Commons, in which they bore such a testimony against the pernicious effects of distilled spirituous liquors, as laid the foundation of several excellent laws, that were calculated to lessen the consumption, and of course, the fatal consequences of those liquors. The disinterestedness of such interpositions of a medical faculty, in favour of the health and morals of their fellow citizens, cannot fail of ensuring their success with a legislature.

4thly. By stated meetings as a College, we may promote enquiries and observations upon the prevailing diseases of the city. Here the timid may be encouraged, and the sanguine may be taught to doubt. Here the young practitioner may profit by the experience of the old, and the old by the
boldness

boldness of enquiry, and modern improvements of the young. Here, uniformity in principle, and practice in medicine, will gradually insinuate themselves. Nor will the advantages of our conferences end in the acquisition of knowledge. The heart will naturally interest itself in the pursuits of the head. Here friendships will be contracted and cemented, and occasional and unavoidable suspicions or disputes may here be accommodated by explanation or mediation. By these means we shall become, not only the guardians of the honor of the profession, but likewise of each other's character.

II. As a MEDICAL SOCIETY associated for the purposes of collecting and publishing medical observations and enquiries, an ample field lies open before us.

THE human body still contains secrets which have eluded the enquiries of the anatomists and physiologists of the *old* world. Who knows but they may be reserved by Heaven, to give immortality to the name of an American physician.

OUR country abounds with objects for the improvement of Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica. How few of the fossil and vegetable substances peculiar to America, have been examined

mined by men capable of applying them to the purposes of medicine !

THE winds, the local situations of the different parts of America, and the particular diet—dress—customs—manners—occupations—and buildings of our country, furnish immense opportunities for the improvement of pathology.

It remains yet to be discovered and recorded, whether the extent of human life has been encreased or diminished in America.

THE effects of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, commerce and civilization, in their progress from their first to their last stages, upon the health and life of man, can at present be ascertained with precision in America. Here, too, we may discover the symptoms which gradually accompany the change of natural into artificial diseases.

THE comparative effects of the different articles of agriculture upon health, such as wheat, Indian corn, rice, tobacco and indigo, remain yet to be explored in this country.

THE cutting down of our woods has had a sensible effect upon our climate, and upon the health of our inhabitants. It remains yet to be determined

ed whether the increase of fevers from this cause, is produced by the encrease of exhalation, or by the progress of easterly winds westward, as has been supposed by Mr. Jefferson, in his notes on Virginia.

It yet remains to ascertain the full influence of cultivation upon our bodies. The highest degrees of it known in America, have had a visible effect upon health. In Connecticut, one of the oldest and best cultivated states in the union, remitting and intermitting fevers are seldom known.

It is certain that more rain and less snow have fallen in our winters, within these few years, than formerly. It becomes us to enquire, whether the change in the moisture of our atmosphere, from this cause, has added to the number or altered the symptoms of our diseases.

THE comparative influence of the moon on diseases in this country, is a subject worthy of close investigation, though unfortunately hitherto but little attended to.

AMERICA furnishes almost the only spot on the surface of the globe, to determine whether different forms of government have any influence upon health and life. In countries where power is confined, by hereditary succession, to a few hands the effects of political passions are much limited. But even in these countries, we often read or hear of
their

their baneful operation upon the human body. The abbe Richard tells us, it has more than once happened, that cardinals have died in twenty-four hours after the election of a pope—and I have heard a well-attested anecdote of a Swedish officer, who was seized with a bilious colic, which terminated in a palsy, from a rebuke which he met with from the present King of Sweden. In a country, where the safety, power, and offices of government are the objects of attention or desire of every man, it is a matter highly interesting to know what are the effects of the passions, which are excited by those objects, upon the human body. Are madness, melancholy, the hysteria and hypochondriasis, more frequent in republics than in monarchies? I think we are possessed of a sufficient number of facts to determine this question.

It remains yet to determine the comparative effects of *labour* and *learning* upon health and life. At present the former, compared with the latter, in the middle and southern states, is in the ratio of four to one. From the number and growth of the colleges and schools lately established in these states, it will be in our power to determine, in a few years, whether we have increased or diminished, with knowledge, the health of our fellow citizens.

THE influence of religious opinions upon health and life may be discovered in America; for, by the principles and forms of our constitutions, a boldness and freedom of enquiry upon religious subjects have been introduced among us, which have been hitherto unknown in the world.

THE effects of emigration upon life and health, have as yet been the subject of no enquiry. Is the *maladie de pays*, or homesickness, so distressing and fatal to the Swifs, common to all the emigrants from Europe on their first arrival among us? Are they most subject to our epidemic diseases, the *first* or *second* year after they arrive in our country? Is there any mode of preventing these diseases? And lastly, do these persons exceed in health or life the natives of America? We have many facts which will enable us to determine each of these questions.

THE effects of the mixture of the human species of different nations and countries upon health and life, may here be determined by accurate observations. It is certain, that the inferior species of animals are improved in strength by the mixture. But further; the mulatto possesses stronger stamina than belonged to his father or mother. The size, strength, health and longevity of Englishmen have been ascribed to the intimate mixture of the blood of half the nations of Europe, from which they
are

are descended. To the effects of this mixture, likewise, may be ascribed that elevation and perfection which the human understanding has acquired in Great Britain. I take pleasure in sacrificing national prejudice to truth and philosophy by introducing this observation, especially as I anticipate the same national character from the operation of similar causes upon the citizens of America.

THERE are several diseases peculiar to our country which have never been described.

THE *vomiting* and *purging*, which are so frequent and fatal in the summer months, in all the cities of America, would furnish an excellent subject for medical enquiry.

THE cause of the *decay of the teeth*, which is so frequent in the middle and eastern states of America, will admit of much curious and useful speculation.

THE sudden and often fatal effects of a draught of cold water upon the human body in this city, and the remedies proper to remove them, will furnish another subject for a medical communication*.

THE

* This subject has since been examined by the author, in a Volume of *Medical Inquiries and Observations*, published in 1788.

THE qualities of our pump water, and the influence of building upon it, are proper subjects for chemical investigation.

THE reason why the suburbs and south end of our city are more subject to autumnal fevers than its centre and north end, and why these fevers are less frequent within these three years than formerly, deserve our attention.

THE high price of fire-wood, makes it necessary to examine the effects of fossil coal, and stove rooms, upon health and life.

THE symptoms and degrees in which our acute and chronic diseases agree and disagree with the descriptions of the same diseases published in Europe, will furnish ample matter for observation.

AN enquiry into the causes why the Dysentery is equally the consequence of a dry and wet summer, and why it appears on the summit of high grounds, while the vallies below them are visited with remitting and bilious fevers, may lead us to determine, whether that disorder be idiopathic, or whether it be the *febris introversa* of Dr. Sydenham.

FOR the sake of obtaining full information and accurate observations of the state of the air and
weather

weather (so essential to obtaining a history of diseases), I would recommend to the College, to appoint one of their body for the following purposes.

1st. To record and communicate to the College an exact account of the temperature of the weather as measured by Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

2ndly. To record the variations in the weight and moisture of the air, by the Barometer and Hydrometer.

3dly, To record the state of the winds.

4thly. To measure exactly the quantity of water that falls in our city. These observations will be more useful, if we can obtain from the sextons of the different churches in the city, such a return of the deaths, as will enable us to ascertain the increase or decrease of mortal diseases by the bills of mortality. To render these bills more useful, let the sexton be directed, in every case of death, to apply to the physician who has attended the patient for the name of the mortal distemper.

LET the observations on each of these subjects, be delivered every month to the College.

To obtain an accurate knowledge of the epidemics of the city, I would recommend the
prefer-

preservation of the accounts of the diseases that are kept in the *Dispensary*. If these diseases be recorded by the names that are given to them by Dr. Cullen, in the last edition of his *Nosologia Methodica*, the account of them cannot fail of being highly useful and beneficial to the public.* To derive the utmost possible advantage from this history of our epidemics, let us endeavour to procure similar observations from different parts of the state, and from every state in the union.

To render our city as celebrated for medical advantages, as it has long been for other things, it will be necessary to erect in it *warm* and *cold baths*. The advantages of both these remedies in a country where the diseases from heat and cold are so predominant, need not be mentioned.

A MEDICAL Library †, will help to diffuse knowledge among us upon easy terms, while a botanical garden will furnish us with an opportunity of cultivating that part of the *Materia Medica*, which is derived from the vegetable kingdom.

SHOULD

* The Tables, with which this volume commences, will shew that this proposal has been fully adopted.

† It has been established by the College, and now consists of a number of scarce and valuable books.

SHOULD an application be made to the legislature, there can be no doubt of our obtaining a suitable piece of ground for that purpose.

THUS, Mr. President and Gentlemen, have I pointed out in a few words, the great objects and advantages of our College of Physicians.

I SHALL conclude with the following remarks. It is a general opinion that the condition of man in our world is mending. The conveniences and pleasures of life, are daily multiplying by the inventions of philosophy. Many disorders, once deemed incurable, now yield to medicine. No wonder then that a general expectation prevails—that a revolution is soon to take place in favour of human happiness. Natural means appear to be the instruments designed by heaven to fulfil its purposes of mercy and benevolence to mankind. I am fully persuaded there does not exist a disease in nature, that has not an antidote to it. And when I consider the influence of liberty and republican forms of government upon science, and the vigour which the American mind has acquired by the events of the late revolution, I am led to hope that a great portion of the honor and happiness of discovering and applying these antidotes may be reserved for the physicians of America.

To the PRESIDENT *and* COLLEGE *of*
PHYSICIANS *of* PHILADELPHIA.

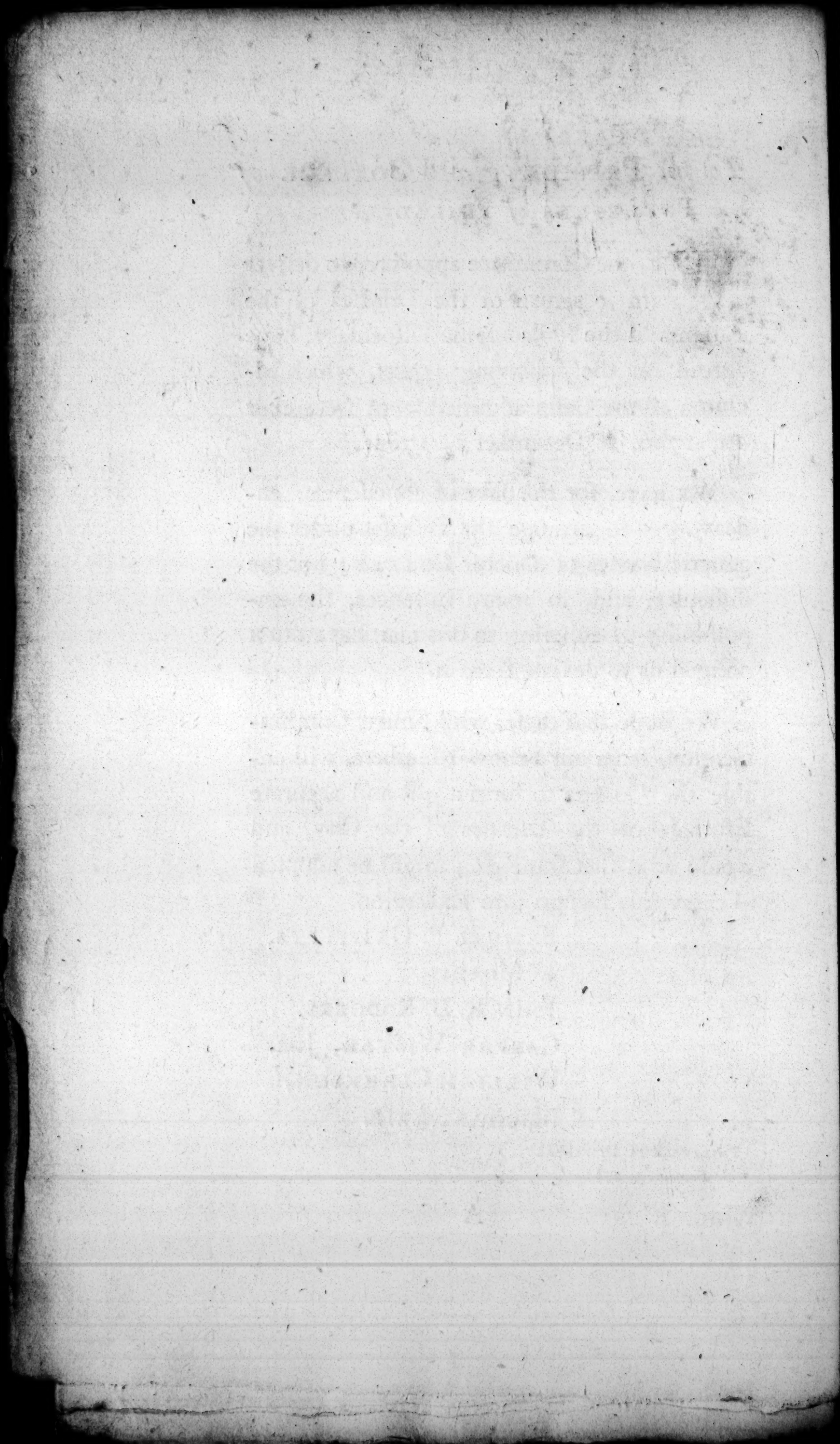
WE, the Committee appointed to deliver
in a return of the Diseases of the
Patients of the Philadelphia Dispensary, have
agreed on the following report, which in-
cludes all the Cases admitted from December
12, 1786, to December 1, 1787.

WE have, for the sake of conciseness, en-
deavoured to arrange the Diseases under the
generic Names of Doctor CULLEN; but the
difficulty, and, in many instances, the im-
possibility of adhering to this plan have often
obliged us to deviate from it.

WE hope that these, with similar Commu-
nications from our Fellow-Members, will en-
able the College to form a just and accurate
Estimate of the Diseases of the City, and
would wish that some plan might be adopted
to carry this Design into Execution.

SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS,
J. MORRIS,
JOHN R. B. RODGERS,
CASPAR WISTAR, Jun.
WILLIAM CLARKSON,
MICHAEL LEIB.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY, }
December 4, 1787.



P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.													
DISEASES.	1786, 1787		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Dec.	Jan.											
Abortus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abcessus	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Albugo	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amenorrhoea	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	2	1	-	1
Anasarca	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchylofis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aptha	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Afcites	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	3	-
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Asthma	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1
Atrophia	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cataractus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catarrhus	1	3	-	6	2	7	2	7	2	4	1	3	13
Cephalalgia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carried forward,	6	9	7	7	7	13	14	11	12	10	8	7	16
					</								

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												
DISEASES.	1786 Dec.	1787 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Brought forward,	6	9	7	13	14	11	12	10	8	7	16	
Cholera	-	-	1	3	1	2	6	3	-	1	-	-
Cholera Infantum	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	2	6	4	-	-
Colica	-	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	3
Constipatio	-	1	3	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Contusio	2	1	4	3	3	2	7	3	1	2	3	3
Convulsio	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Cynanche parotidea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
tonfillaritis	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
trachealis	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Diarrhoea	-	-	2	7	5	11	19	10	9	2	2	2
Dysenteria	-	1	3	2	1	3	4	5	7	5	3	3
Dyspepsia	-	1	3	6	8	4	4	1	5	1	4	4
Dysuria	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsia	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Epistaxis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Eruptiones	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	2	5	3	3
Carried forward,	11	19	20	35	40	39	89	57	43	37	40	386

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												
DISEASES.	1786	1787	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Dec.	Jan.										
Brought forward,	11	19	20	35	40	39	42	89	57	43	37	40
Febris remittens	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	7	8	10	3	3
quoptidiana	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	1	34	14	2
tertiana	1	-	1	1	5	-	8	7	4	6	3	3
quartana	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
verminosa	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
puerpera	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fistula in perinæo	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fractura	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1
Gangrena	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa virulent	1	3	1	1	2	4	-	5	6	3	5	6
benigna	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hæmatemesis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hæmoptœ	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-
Hæmorrhœis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1
Hemiplegia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
Carried forward,	15	26	27	41	52	49	56	113	79	106	66	58

DISEASES.	P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												Cured.	Dead.	Relieved.	Discharged disorderly.	Rem. to the Hos and H. of E.	Remaining under care.
	1786 Dec.	1787 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.						
Brought forward,	15	26	27	41	52	49	56	113	79	106	66	58	578	27	34	8	4	37
Hernia inguinalis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Herpes	-	1	4	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	4	19	-	-	-	-	3
Hydarthrus	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hydrocep. internus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hypocondriasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hysteria	1	7	4	5	-	2	7	4	7	3	1	2	21	-	18	-	-	4
Icterus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infatio variolarum	-	-	2	17	56	10	2	-	-	1	10	3	100	-	-	-	-	1
Ischias	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Leucorrhoea	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-
Luxatio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Mania	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Menorrhagia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odontalgia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia	-	2	-	3	3	9	1	6	2	7	4	7	38	-	2	1	-	3
Palpitatio	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carried forward,	17	38	39	70	116	76	74	127	90	121	84	79	774	27	64	10	4	51

[illegible]

DISEASES.	P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												Cured.	Dead.	Relieved.	Discharged dis- orderly.	Rem. to the Hos and H. of E.	Remaining un- der care.
	1786 Dec.	1787 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.						
Brought forward,	24	59	61	97	152	94	113	153	125	146	110	100	998	50	106	10	4	66
Sphacelus	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Staphyloma	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Synocha	-	1	-	1	3	5	6	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-
Synochus	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	10	5	66	1	8	5	-	14
Syphilis	3	6	2	9	6	9	1	13	1	7	-	1	14	-	1	2	-	2
Tinea capitis	1	-	3	-	4	3	1	-	-	2	-	2	8	-	1	1	-	-
Tumores	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tympanites	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Typhus	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	8	3	1	10	6	-	-	-	1
Varicella	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Variola	2	10	1	3	4	6	11	10	-	6	4	6	52	9	-	-	-	2
Vermes	2	3	5	4	1	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	39	-	-	-	-	3
Vertigo	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcus	2	6	2	12	8	7	10	12	8	12	13	10	50	2	15	5	2	28
Uffio	-	2	3	1	2	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	2
Vulnus	-	2	1	1	-	1	2	1	4	-	3	1	15	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	35	91	82	131	185	134	159	198	159	187	152	135	1297	69	131	24	6	120

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.													Cured.	Dead.	Relieved.	Discharged disorderly.	Rem. to the H. and H. of E.	Remaining under care.
DISEASES.	1787 Dec.	1788 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.						
Brought forward	24	17	15	20	19	12	24	53	29	15	15	14	211	24	14	2	1	4
Contusio	3	11	2	3	7	3	7	3	2	1	2	3	43	-	-	-	-	4
Convulſio	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
{ Tonſillaris	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
{ Maligna	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Parotidea	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	1
{ Trachealis	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea	4	2	1	5	3	3	3	8	15	8	7	4	49	8	4	-	-	-
Dysenteria	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	3	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
Dyspepfia	5	2	4	5	4	11	16	9	10	6	5	2	73	-	3	-	-	3
Dyspnea	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Dyſuria	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Enureſis	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Epilepfia	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	4
Epiftaxis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Eryſipelas	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	3
Eruptiones	2	1	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	3
Febris-Remittens	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	4	3	3	1	1	17	2	-	-	-	-
Carried forward	41	44	27	43	45	34	57	85	63	35	35	35	452	38	25	3	1	25

DISEASES.	P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.											
	1787 Dec.	1788 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Brought forward	41	44	27	43	45	34	57	85	63	35	35	35
Quotidian	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	-	3	9
Tertian	6	1	-	1	2	3	2	5	2	7	6	2
Quartan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synocha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Synochus	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Typhus	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	4
Hætica	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerpera	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fractura	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Gonorrhœa	1	1	4	3	3	1	6	1	5	5	2	1
Hæmatemesis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptoe	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hemiplegia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Herpes	3	3	-	2	3	-	3	3	2	-	1	1
Hæmaturia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brought forward,	57	53	34	56	57	47	73	97	78	53	49	57

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.													Cured,	Dead,	Relieved,	Discharged disorderly.	Rem. to the H. and H. of E.	Remaining under care.
DISEASES.	1787 Dec.	1788 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.						
Brought forward,	57	53	34	56	57	47	73	97	78	53	49	57	588	46	28	6	1	32
Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Hydarthrus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hydroceph. intern.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hydroceph. extern.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hypochondriasis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Hysteria	1	3	6	2	8	5	7	12	6	3	3	-	44	-	10	-	-	2
Icterus	2	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	2
Infinitio variolar.	5	2	-	32	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	5	75	-	-	-	-	1
Ischias	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ischuria	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
Leucorrhæa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Melæna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menorrhagia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Obstipatio	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Odontalgia	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1
Carried forward,	73	62	43	72	103	80	83	111	87	58	56	70	741	48	45	7	2	45

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D .

DISEASES.	1787	1788	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Cured,	Dead.	Relieved,	Discharged disorderly.	Rem. to the H. and H. of E.	Remaining under care.
	Dec.																		
Brought forward,	73	62	43	72	103	80	83	111	87	58	56	70	741	48	45	7	2	45	
Ophthalmia	2	-	6	3	1	7	-	5	-	2	-	1	24	-	1	-	-	-	
Otalgia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Palpitatio	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paralysis	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	
Paronychia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Parturitio	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Peripneum. Notha.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Phlogosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Pertussis	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	9	1	2	-	-	-	
Phthisis Pulmon.	5	2	3	2	5	1	2	1	2	-	1	3	2	15	7	1	1	1	
Phyfeonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Phymosis	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Paraphymosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	8	21	13	12	10	7	7	1	1	2	1	3	77	5	3	1	-	-	
Podagra	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Polypus	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Prolapsus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Carried forward,	90	88	71	93	121	101	95	123	96	64	59	84	876	69	52	12	3	63	

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.													Cured.	Dead.	Relieved.	Discharged disorderly.	Rem ^r to the H. and H. of E.	Remaining under care.
DISEASES.	1787 Dec.	1788 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.						
Brought forward,	90	88	71	93	121	101	95	123	96	64	59	84	876	69	52	12	3	63
Pfora	2	4	1	1	3	9	6	-	1	6	-	2	35	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Raphania	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatismus	4	8	10	13	11	10	11	11	6	15	6	4	78	-	17	3	3	8
Sarcocele	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlatina anginosa	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Scrophula	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	3
Spasmi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sphacelus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staphyloma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surditas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syncope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Syphilis	6	6	6	7	3	20	11	11	7	13	14	7	79	1	4	10	5	12
Tinea Capitis	-	6	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	1
Trifurcs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tumores	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-
Variola	16	7	6	5	6	9	9	8	5	-	-	2	62	11	-	-	-	-
Carried forward,	120	121	98	121	148	152	137	155	120	102	80	101	1162	81	78	25	11	90

DISEASES.	P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												Total.	Cured.	Dead.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Discharged dis- orderly.	Rem to the Hos and H. of E.	Remaining un- der care.
	From last yr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.							
	1788	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789							
Abcessus	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albugo	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amenorrhœa	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	1	-	17	-	1	-	-	-	-
Amaurosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anasarca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchylosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aphtha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atrophia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculus Vesicæ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cataractus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catarrhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cephalalgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	9	1	1	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carried forward,	4	8	13	7	7	14	14	11	16	13	12	27	4	154	7	9	-	1	1	6

DISEASES.	P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												Total.	Cured.	Dead.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Discharged dis- orderly.	Rem to the Hos and H. of E.	Remaining un- der care.
	From last yr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.							
Brought forward	4	8	13	7	7	14	14	11	16	13	12	27	4	154	130	7	9	-	1	6
Cholera Infantum	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	33	21	3	1	-	67	59	8	-	-	-	-
Colica	-	3	3	3	2	6	6	4	-	2	3	4	5	41	41	-	-	-	-	-
Constipation	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	3	1	2	2	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
Contusio	3	6	9	7	2	1	4	3	2	2	4	4	6	53	52	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsio	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
Cynanche parotid.	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
tonfilaris	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
trachealis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	4	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea	1	3	4	4	4	3	2	9	11	7	5	7	6	66	55	10	-	-	-	1
Dysenteria	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	13	19	16	9	1	64	57	5	-	1	-	-
Dyspepsia	3	2	4	3	4	7	7	14	12	14	8	4	6	88	83	-	3	-	-	1
Dysphagia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dysuria	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsia	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	1	1	15	3	-	-	-	-	4
Epistaxis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	6	-	-	-	-	1
Eruptiones	-	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	-	2	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
Carried forward,	17	32	37	33	26	40	39	58	91	87	61	60	36	621	547	35	20	3	2	14

DISEASES.	P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												Total.	Cured.	Dead.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Discharged dis- orderly.	Rem.to the Hos and H. of E.	Remaining un- der care.
	From last yr.	Dec.	Jan.	1789	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.						
Brought forward,	27	32	37	37	33	26	40	39	58	91	87	61	60	36	621	547	35	20	-	14
Febris-Remittens	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	4	7	-	1	20	17	1	1	2	-
quotidiana	-	3	1	1	3	-	1	5	3	2	2	2	4	2	28	25	-	-	-	3
tertiana	2	-	5	5	2	1	-	5	3	5	3	2	5	-	38	38	-	-	-	-
quartana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
puerpera	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-
Fractura	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	1	12	12	-	-	-	1
Gonorrhœa virul.	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	2	7	1	3	-	-	21	19	-	-	-	-
Hæmatemesis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptoe	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Hæmorrhœis	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Hemiplegia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	2	-	-
Hepatitis	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	4	2	-	-	-
Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herpes	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	5	21	15	-	2	-	4
Hydathrus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrocep. acutus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carried forward,	30	39	52	43	33	47	59	76	114	102	79	74	46	46	788	690	42	24	3	24

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.													
DISEASES.	From last yr.	1788	1789	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	30	39	52	43	33	47	59	76	114	102	79	74	46
Brought forward,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrocep. chron.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Hydrothorax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hydrocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hypochondriasis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Hysteria	1	3	5	3	7	2	5	4	4	5	-	2	2
Icterus	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infatio Variolar.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lichuria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Leucorrhœa	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Luxatio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mania	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Melæna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menorrhagia	-	1	3	1	1	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	1
Nephritis	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Odontalgia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otalgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	7	7	7	7	7	-
Carried forward,	37	47	66	51	49	50	73	94	131	118	94	89	50

Remaining under care.	24	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	35
Removed to the Hospital.	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Discharged Disorderly.	5	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	11
Incurable.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Relieved.	24	-	1	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	39
Dead.	42	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	45
Cured.	690	-	1	-	1	32	6	1	1	5	2	4	1	13	3	806
Total.	788	2	4	2	3	47	6	2	1	6	2	7	1	13	8	943

PATIENTS ADMITTED.														
DISEASES.	From last yr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Brought forward,	37	47	66	51	49	50	73	94	131	118	94	89	50	
Paralysis	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Paronychia	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	
Parturition	2	1	5	1	1	8	1	3	-	-	2	5	3	
Pertussis	-	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	8	-	1	-	1	
Phlogosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Phrenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Plathis	1	3	2	-	3	5	1	4	2	1	1	2	3	
Phthisis incip.	4	-	2	-	-	4	2	1	4	4	2	-	-	
Pneumonia	1	17	9	15	8	11	11	3	-	1	2	18	12	
Podagra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prolapsus uteri	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ani	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Polypus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pfora	2	-	5	2	1	4	4	2	1	3	3	-	13	
Rubeola	-	-	-	8	43	54	36	18	1	-	3	-	-	
Rheumatismus	4	8	5	7	15	8	10	4	11	7	7	8	5	
Scarlatina Cynan.	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	
Carried forward	54	86	98	87	125	147	142	133	165	141	118	128	87	

Remaining under care.	35	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	-	57
Rem. to the H. and H. of E.	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Discharged disorderly.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Incurable.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Relieved.	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	73	
Dead.	45	-	-	-	3	-	-	15	-	9	1	-	-	-	4	-	77	
Cured.	806	2	4	17	28	21	1	-	13	98	-	3	3	-	37	159	1274	
Total.	943	4	4	17	33	22	1	28	23	108	1	3	3	1	40	163	1503	

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D .														
DISEASES.	From last yr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total.
		1788	1789											
Brought forward,	54	86	98	87	125	147	142	133	165	141	118	128	87	1503
Scrophula	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	11
Schirrhus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Spafmi	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
Surditas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sphacelus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Synocha	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	7
Synochus	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	8
Syphilis	12	7	11	10	10	12	6	8	13	13	14	12	12	140
Tinea Capitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Tumores	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	10
Tuffis	-	-	-	4	1	3	9	1	1	1	2	1	4	27
Tympanites	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Typhus	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	2	2	2	19
Variola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Vermes	1	-	8	-	2	1	-	1	5	3	2	3	7	41
Vertigo	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Ulcus	7	7	6	1	6	4	1	8	6	9	8	2	3	68
Carried forward,	76	105	129	114	153	175	165	160	192	171	151	157	116	1756

PHILADELPHIA—PATIENTS ADMITTED.																				
DISEASES.	R. un. c. fin la. yr.	Dec. 1789	Jan. 1790	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	Junc	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Cured,	Dea ^d .	Relieved.	Disorderly.	Rem. to the H. and H. of E.	Remaining un- der care.	Total.
Abortus		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Abscessus		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Albugo		-	4	5	5	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Amenorrhœa		-	1	4	2	-	1	2	3	1	-	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	25
Anasarca		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	8	3	4	-	2	1	18
Anchylofis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Aphtha		-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	5
Ascites	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	8
Asthma		-	3	1	-	-	4	4	1	1	4	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	-	18
Atrophia Vesicæ		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Calculus Vesicæ		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cancer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Catarhus		2	2	6	8	8	80	21	7	2	6	4	8	149	-	2	-	-	3	154
Cephalalgia		1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Cholera		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	3	-	1	13	1	-	-	-	-	14
Cholera Infant		-	-	-	-	-	1	2	17	17	3	1	-	34	-	-	1	-	-	41
Chorea		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Colica		1	1	-	8	5	5	7	3	2	4	6	3	44	-	-	-	1	-	45
Carried forward,	1	12	11	20	25	17	93	42	44	30	27	17	15	300	14	21	2	4	13	354

PHILADELPHIA—PATIENTS ADMITTED:

PHILADELPHIA—PATIENTS ADMITTED.													
DISEASES.	1799												Total.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Brought forward,	10	35	44	51	51	137	79	100	82	75	53	38	783
Febris Quartana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Synocha	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synochus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerpera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Fistula in Ano	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
in Perinæo	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fractura	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	3	1	2	-	2
Gastrodynia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa	1	4	-	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	3	-	3
Haemorrhagia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Haematemesis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Menorrhagia	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Hæmoptoe	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Hemiplegia	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
Hepatitis	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Carried forward,	14	46	48	58	60	149	84	104	104	83	64	43	896

PHILADELPHIA—PATIENTS ADMITTED.															
DISEASES.	R. un. c. fin. la. yr.	1879												Total.	
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		
Brought forward,	14	46	39	48	58	60	149	84	104	104	2	83	64	43	896
Hernia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Herpes	5	2	6	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	1	-	1	24
Hydarthrus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Hydroceph. acut.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Hydrothorax	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hypochondriasis	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Hysteria	5	10	1	2	3	3	11	2	3	8	-	1	1	-	53
Hydrocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrops burfæ mu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Icterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infinitio variolar.	-	-	-	-	1	40	26	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	71
Ischuria	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Leucorrhœa	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	13
Mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Melancholia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Nephritis	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8
Œdema Lactæum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carried forward,	26	64	48	56	67	107	191	91	116	116	87	72	51	947	1092

DISEASES.	PHILADELPHIA—PATIENTS ADMITTED.												Cured.	Dead.	Relieved.	Disorderly.	Rem. to the Hos and H. of E.	Remaining un- der care.	Total,
	R. un. c. fin. la. yr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.						
Brought forward,	50	97	85	91	89	152	226	124	140	140	108	98	65	56	95	14	15	55	1478
Schirrus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Scrophula	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
Sphacelus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Syncope	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilis	23	5	9	9	7	5	10	13	7	15	7	6	11	-	2	3	3	13	127
Tetanus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tinea capitis	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Tumores	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	18
Tympanites	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tussis	2	7	4	1	4	1	1	2	2	7	2	5	-	-	1	-	1	3	38
Varicella	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Variola	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	13
Vermes	3	5	8	7	3	1	10	2	2	10	7	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	62
Vertigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vomica	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vomitum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ulcus	12	8	5	5	2	5	4	9	10	4	3	10	5	-	9	3	3	16	82
Carried forward	92	126	115	116	108	166	155	157	170	182	133	126	85	63	111	21	23	92	1844

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D .															
DISEASES.	Trans- fers.	Dec. 790	Jan: 791	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total.	Remaining under care.
Brought forward	10	13	32	22	26	11	5	14	26	22	10	7	12	170	4
Chorea	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	2
Colica	-	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	26	-
Constipatio	-	-	3	3	5	4	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	21	-
Contusio	3	4	2	2	5	2	1	4	6	3	2	3	7	44	1
Convulsions	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	9	-
Cynan. Parotid.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tonfillaris	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-
Trachealis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cystitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dentitio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diarrhoea	-	1	1	3	4	6	2	4	1	2	4	5	1	34	-
Dysenteria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	27	12	5	2	68	-
Dyspepfia	-	-	-	3	4	9	3	1	1	-	4	2	-	31	-
Dyluria	4	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Enuresis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Epilepfia	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Epistaxis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
Carried forward,	19	23	42	42	48	38	16	26	63	58	34	26	29	395	9

[illegible]

PATIENTS ADMITTED.													
DISEASES.	R. un. c. fin. la. yr.	Dec. 1790	Jan. 1791	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Brought forward	26	32	51	52	62	55	27	29	74	74	58	47	43
Hydrothorax	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hemiplegia	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hernia	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Herpes	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Hydathrus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrorachitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hydroceph. Intern.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hypocondriasis	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hysteria	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	3	2	3	1	-	-
Hydrocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Icterus	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Infinitio variol.	1	-	1	2	50	47	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ichuria	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leucorrhœa	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxatio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mania	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Carried forward	34	37	62	62	119	104	39	34	79	82	64	53	49

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.													
DISEASES.	R. un. c. fin. la. yr.	Dec. 1790	Jan. 1791	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Brought forward,	48	49	74	78	140	122	50	40	94	95	73	62	65
Pfora	1	-	9	2	-	3	1	-	-	3	2	4	4
Rachitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatismus	6	6	5	8	10	14	7	-	3	6	8	13	3
Scarlatina	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-
Scrophula	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sphacelus	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synochus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	-	7	7	14	8	6	7	5	4	6	3	6	9
Tinea Capitis	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuffis	2	1	4	3	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-
Tumores	1	2	5	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	3	1	1
Typhus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-
Varicella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variola	-	5	3	6	13	12	15	14	11	4	2	-	1
Vermes	1	1	8	-	5	3	1	-	2	5	-	-	1
Ulcus	17	6	4	5	2	8	6	5	4	8	5	6	9
Uffio	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	3
Carried forward,	90	78	124	117	180	172	90	68	127	136	98	95	99

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.													
DISEASES.	R.unc. fin. la. yr.												Total.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Abcessus	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	5
Albugo	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Amenorrhœa	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	12
Anafarca	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	14
Anaurosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anchylofis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Apoplexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Afcites	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Asthma	1	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	13
Atrophia.	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Caries	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Cataractus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catarrhus	5	7	4	9	7	10	4	-	-	-	4	5	56
Cephalalgia	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	6	-	1	-	-	2
Cholera	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	11	6	3	-	-	19
Infantum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	31
Chorea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Colica	5	4	-	3	3	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	35
Carried forward,	7	16	7	20	18	26	16	26	22	15	12	10	207

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.														Total.	Remaining under care.	Rem. to the Hof. & H. of E.	Disorderly.	Relieved.	Dead.	Cured.
DISEASES.	R. un. c. fin. la. yr.	Dec. 1791	Jan. 1792	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	156	12	14	7	1	17	207
Brought over,	7	12	16	7	20	18	26	16	26	22	15	12	10	156	12	14	7	1	17	207
Confipatio	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Contufio	1	1	-	4	2	2	1	2	1	4	5	1	-	23	1	-	-	-	1	25
Convulſio	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Cynanche Parotid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tonfil	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	3
Tracheal	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhœa	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	2	8	3	3	14	1	32	7	-	1	-	1	40
Dysenteria	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	10	7	3	-	24	2	-	1	-	-	27
Dyspepfia	-	3	3	2	3	6	1	6	2	2	6	8	5	40	-	3	-	-	4	47
Dyſuria	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4
Epilepfia	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	8	1	-	-	10
Epiftaxis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eryſipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	5
Eruptiones	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	-	-	2	17	1	-	-	1	1	19
Febris Remittens	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	8	11	11	2	31	5	-	-	-	-	40
Quotidiana	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	2	5	9	4	2	27	-	-	-	-	1	28
Tertiana	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	1	12
Carried forward	11	23	29	23	37	40	36	31	54	58	60	58	25	385	30	27	14	1	28	485

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.															
DISEASES.	R. un. c. fin. la. yr.	Dec.	¹⁷⁹¹ Jan.	¹⁷⁹² Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total.
Brought forward,	11	23	29		23	37	40	36	31	54	58	60	58	25	485
Febris Quartana	-	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	41
puerpera	-	1	1		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fistula in Ano	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Fractura	-	-	1		-	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
Gonorrhœa Virul.	-	2	2		-	1	4	3	2	3	3	1	-	1	22
Gastrodynia	-	-	-		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Hæmoptoe	-	2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hæmorrhois	-	-	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Hydrothorax	1	-	-		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hemiplegia	-	-	-		-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Hepatitis	-	2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hernia	1	-	-		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Herpes	-	-	1		-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Hydarthrus	-	1	-		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hydroceph. Intern.	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Hypochondriasis	-	1	-		-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Hysteria	1	1	3		2	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	1
Carried forward,	14	34	38		29	44	54	43	39	61	66	63	65	27	577

DISEASES.	P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												Cured,	Dead.	Relieved.	Disorderly.	Rem. to the H. and H. of E.	Remaining under care.	Total.
	R. un. c. fin. la. yr.	Dec.	1791 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.						
Brought forward,	14	34	38	29	44	54	43	39	61	66	63	65	27	457	41	14	2	30	577
Hydrocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Icterus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Infinitio Variolar.	-	1	-	-	-	24	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	42	-	-	-	-	42
Ischuria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Leucorrhœa	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	6
Luxatio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mania	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Menorrhagia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Melancholia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Nephritis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Odontalgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia	1	-	-	1	4	2	1	1	2	5	1	5	2	20	2	-	-	3	25
Otalgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Paralysis	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	4
Paraphymosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Paronychia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Parturitio	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	5
Carried forward,	17	38	41	35	53	83	64	42	65	81	64	74	32	554	48	16	4	34	689

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.													
DISEASES.	R. un. c. fin. la. yr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Brought forward,	17	38	41	35	53	83	64	42	65	81	64	74	32
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Phlogosis	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis Pulmon.	2	7	6	-	4	5	5	3	2	2	4	6	-
Phyconia	-	-	-	11	10	4	2	4	2	6	4	2	1
Pneumonia	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Podagra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Prolapsus uteri ani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Pfora	-	3	1	2	-	-	2	1	4	2	-	-	15
Rachitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rheumatismus	-	7	10	7	4	4	6	4	8	-	7	10	4
Scarlatina Angin.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Scrophula	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spasmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sphacelus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Splenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Synocha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carried forward	25	61	64	57	76	97	82	57	85	94	81	95	39

P A T I E N T S A D M I T T E D.												
DISEASES.	1872											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Brought forward	61	64	57	76	97	82	57	85	94	81	95	39
Synochus	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	2	11	7	3	7	14	2	7	6	10	8	11
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tinea capitis	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
Tumores	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	1	3	-	-	2
Tufts	-	-	2	2	-	2	4	2	4	-	6	2
Typhus	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	3	1	-	3
Variola	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Vermes	3	2	2	1	3	7	2	2	4	-	2	1
Vertigo	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vulnus	-	2	3	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-
Vomica	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vomitus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcus	2	2	3	2	7	5	9	5	9	-	3	3
Urtio	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total,	74	85	74	89	124	118	80	108	125	98	117	64

M E D I C A L

T R A N S A C T I O N S.

THE HISTORY OF THE

MEDICAL TRANSACTIONS.

I.

Case of Curvature of the Spine, by Thomas Dolbeare, in a letter to Benjamin Rush, M. D. Censor of the College, and Professor of the Institutes, and of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Read September 4, 1787.

London 5th May, 1787.

S I R,

SEEING the publication from your medical society, I send you the enclosed for the benefit of my fellow creatures, via Boston, where I have a brother, Mr. John Dolbeare, that

that should you want any further information, through him you may receive it. With my best wishes to so laudable, christian an institution.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS DOLBEARE.

Dr. Benjamin Rush.

IN September preceding it, (1792) I was taken deaf (which came on gradually for a week) I could not hear a word. and while electrifying for it the succeeding April, I was taken when walking the street with a small pain in the calves of my legs, by which my walk was much impeded, my hands and arms were considerably affected at the same time, though not so much as my legs--in a few hours I found myself much weaker in walking, but went out as usual--in two or three days, in going up and down stairs my knees gave way---Still I went out, and shortly after, I fell down in the street, and was unable of myself, to get up; but after being taken up, could walk 100 yards or more, but could not get into a carriage without aid---My respiration

tion was very heavy—It was treated as paralytic, but it is quite another matter. In about ten days I had great pains in my back-bone, for which nothing was done nor was it even looked at, and I found great coldness in my lower limbs, my toes hung down, and my heels would not come to the ground, and my knees came together. After being in this state about three weeks I went to Bath, where, on the pain in my back-bone continuing (for which bladders of warm water, and sometimes a book was applied, laying that part of my back on the book, where the pain was, by which I was something relieved) the apothecary desired to look at it, when he at once discovered the curvature of two or three joints in the middle, on which a consultation was held, and pumping in the warm bath recommended and adopted; but in a few days I had two mortifications in my posteriors, and urinal stoppage soon after, together with a prodigious coldness in my legs and feet, so much so that I doubt if I should have *felt* if they had been amputated—the cure of the mortifications took two months, after which purging was renewed, from which I had but little benefit—I had spasms soon after I got to Bath that *violently*

hook my body, and they continued for two years, but not violently, but are now off—I was unable to move a toe, or turn in my bed of myself. After being in Bath six months, I came to London and sent for Mr. Pott, who immediately recommended caustics to bring on a discharge, on each side of the curvature—so soon as they were applied and he found the discharge effected, he at once said I should walk and do business as well as I ever did, and ever since I have been recovering, and I can now walk ten miles a day with a cane, and am still recovering, on every application—I have had eight caustics (always two at a time) and five setons—I always benefit very soon after a discharge—but most from the caustic—and I *sensibly feel* the obstructions remove—I find the flesh on my thighs to recover the least of any part—my legs were little more than skin and bone, and the abdomen was swelled to a prodigious size—the curvature was gone in about four months after the application—I have been obliged to take purgatives ever since, almost constantly;—my appetite and spirits have been generally very good—

I find myself more active and juvenile than for a considerable time before I was taken—I then was 36—Mr Pott says, he never knew one to have it that was above 40—and it is most common to children from eight to twelve—(vide his publications thereon) I do not find my recovery altogether progressive, for I have intervals of a fortnight or three weeks that I am at a stand—the time of recovery is quite uncertain, it is sometimes in a few *months*, and at other times several *years*,—as I recover of the curvature so my *bearing* returns—I mean to keep up the operations at all events.

II.

Case of an Hydrocephalus Internus, successfully treated by Mercury. By Dr. Michael Leib, Fellow of the College. Read January 1, 1788.

WILLIAM COLES, aged three years, son of William Coles, printer, in Black-Horse alley, was admitted as a Dispensary

fary patient on the 11th of September 1787. His symptoms were as follow, viz. extreme dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, strabismus, violent pain in the head, his hand in constant motion towards it, frequently crying out "Mammy Oh! my head tie it up, tie it tight," uneasy and short slumbers, with frequent startings as if suddenly affrighted, stupor, a desire to be in the dark and extreme uneasiness at the approach of the least light, pulse small and frequent, skin hot and dry. As worms in the primæ viæ frequently produce a train of symptoms counterfeiting hydrocephalus internus, a brisk cathartic of calomel and rhubarb was exhibited, which gave several dejections, and discharged a few small worms; but as the cathartic made no impression on the disease, he was ordered, on the 12th, Calomel gr. xij in four powders, one of which was to be given morning and evening.

13th. SYMPTOMS increasing in violence, his countenance maniacal, his eyes insensible to light, constant moaning and complaints of the head, pulse small, and less frequent. The calomel had no effect upon his bowels.

14th,

14th. 12 grains of calomel were ordered as before—no variation in the disease.

15th. Bowels untouched by the calomel, pulse more frequent, skin hot and dry.

16th. 16 grains of calomel and 2 grains of tartar emetic were ordered in 8 powders, one of which was to be taken every third hour; a few loose stools were produced.

17th. 20 grains of calomel with 5 grains of opium were exhibited in 8 powders, one of which was ordered every third hour—a blister was applied to the back of the neck.

18th. The blister rose well, but gave no relief—the opium disposed too much to sleep.

19th. 16 grains of calomel with gum arabic divided into 8 parts were exhibited every third hour—symptoms somewhat mitigated, pulse less frequent, skin more temperate, bowels more regular, urine in small quantity.

20th. A large worm of the lumbricus kind was discharged—symptoms as before.

21st. The disease appeared stationary, little alteration being observable.

22d. 16 GRAINS of calomel with mucilage of gum arabic and tincture of bark were exhibited in a mixture of four ounces, two tea spoons full of which were ordered every 2nd. hour. The calomel affected the mouth and throat with swelling. Symptoms much moderated; pupils somewhat contracted, pain in the head much abated, pulse regular, urine copious. He called for victuals, eat a little, and noticed objects.

23d. Symptoms on the decline—swelling of the throat and tongue increased, but no spitting.

24th. Pupils much contracted, pain in the head removed, pulse natural, skin temperate, bowels regular, urine copious, he slept well, had a good appetite, laughed, and seemed disposed to play.

25th. SWELLING of the throat and tongue continued, which made him uneasy—no ptyalism.

26th.

26. The calomel was discontinued as the disease appeared to be subdued.

27th. Pain in the head and symptoms of uneasiness returned—20 grains of calomel were ordered in a mixture as before.

28th, 29th, and 30th. He continued recovering—no symptom but a small dilatation of the pupils remaining—He walked about, was cheerful, and eat heartily.

THE quantity of calomel exhibited in this case from the 12th of Sept. to the 28th. was 112 grains.

IT is worthy of remark that no impression was made on the disease till the mercury affected the mouth, at which time a copious discharge of urine was produced and immediate relief obtained.

ON enquiring if any injury in the head had been sustained by the child, the mother mentioned that he had received a violent fall on the head a few days before his illness, which had rendered him insensible for some moments. May not this (as Dr. Fothergill supposes)

poses) have caused a rupture of a lymphatic in the brain, and have produced the disease?

III.

An account of a TETANUS from the extraction of two teeth, successfully treated by the use of wine and mercury.—In a letter from Benjamin Rush, M. D. to John Redman, M.D. President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Read May 6, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

IT is not less from respect to the rank you hold in our college, than from motives of a personal nature, that I have taken the liberty of addressing, through you, my first communication of a medical case to the College of Physicians.

ADAM SIRBIT, a sailor, aged about thirty years, came into the Pennsylvania hospital to be cured of sore legs. Soon after his admission he was afflicted with a pain in one of the molares of the upper jaw, for which I ordered him to have his tooth drawn. In extracting

ing the affected tooth, a sound tooth was unfortunately broken, with a small portion of the jaw-bone, and the roots of the tooth left in the bone. A few days after this operation he acted as door-keeper to the hospital, in which station he was exposed to a cold damp air, the morbid effects of which were rendered more certain, from his having been previously confined to a warm and comfortable stove room. February 2nd. 1788, the day after he served in this capacity, he was affected with a *trismus*, accompanied with a swelling on each side of his throat—a full pulse—and a total inability to speak. He complained of neither pain nor rigidity in any part of his body except in the places abovementioned. Upon the most minute examination of his case, I candidly acknowledged in the presence of the young gentlemen who attended my practice in the hospital, that I was at a loss to determine whether it was a tetanus or the fore throat, which then prevailed in the city and neighbourhood (and as usual) with many anomalous symptoms. The fullness of his pulse indicated bleeding; but least the disease should prove to be spasmodic, I called upon my colleague Dr. Hutchinson

chinson, who was then in another apartment of the hospital, and asked his advice with respect to the propriety of that remedy. The Dr. did not hesitate a moment in advising the opening a vein, and under the influence of the same ideas of the disorder which dictated this advice, I gave my patient two grains of tartar emetic, and ordered a blister to be applied to his neck. Within a few minutes after he was bled, our doubts of the nature of his disorder were suddenly removed; for he was seized with convulsions of the opisthotonos kind.—The trismus continued without any change—and he now began to complain of a pain (which seldom fails of attending the tetanus) at the bottom of the sternum. As soon as these symptoms discovered themselves, I ordered him to take Port and Madeira wines for his common drink, with as much bark as he could swallow, and to have the outside of his throat and jaws rubbed with mercurial ointment.

Feb. 3. I had the pleasure of finding a considerable abatement in the symptoms of the tetanus. He opened his mouth near half an inch, and complained of no pain. He
took

took, in the course of the last four and twenty hours, *five quarts* of wine, the greatest part of which was conveyed into his stomach through the aperture made by the loss of his two teeth. He took in this time only one ounce of bark, owing to the extreme difficulty of conveying it through the abovementioned opening into his stomach. In the course of the time that has been mentioned, he spit about a pint.

Feb. 4th. He took about three quarts of wine since yesterday—continued to spit plentifully—and opened his mouth so as to admit two of my fingers placed over each other.

Feb. 5th. I found him sitting up by the stove,—and able to speak distinctly. His jaw was perfectly free from rigidity, and he appeared to be in his usual state of health.

A FEW days after his recovery, a small piece of his jaw bone which had been detached in the extraction of his teeth, projected above his gum, and was taken away.

It may not be improper to add here, that the tartar emetic which I gave him the first time I
saw

saw him, produced no operation upon his stomach, or bowels. His fæces during every stage of his disorder were discharged by means of glysters. I mention this fact in order to reduce to greater certainty, the symptom of costiveness belonging to the tetanus. Dr. Cullen expresses a doubt whether this symptom be the effect of opiates or of the disease*. In the present case it was certainly the effect of the disease, for he did not take in any stage of his disorder, *a single grain of opium*,

I SHALL conclude with the following observations.

I HAVE heard of two instances of tetanus following the extraction of teeth, both of which proved fatal. One was in St. Thomas's hospital in London,—the other was in Bucks county in this state.

I HAVE seen several instances of an obstinate rigidity in the lower jaw succeed the extraction of a tooth, which yielded, without any alarming

* First Lines MCCLXV.

alarming symptoms, to confinement and emollient applications.

I HAVE heard of one case of a constriction of the lower jaw after the extraction of a tooth being cured by the jaw being pressed down by a strong mechanical force.

I communicate these facts without attempting to reason upon them. Perhaps when more facts of a similar nature are collected, and more minutely described, we may be able to distinguish with precision when the rigidity of the lower jaw, which follows the extraction of a tooth, may be considered as a local complaint, or as a symptom of general disease.

IV.

An account of the Tænia discovered in the Liver of a number of Rats---In a letter from Dr. Joseph Capelle, of Wilmington, to Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c. Read May 5th, 1788.

Wilmington, March 20th, 1788.

DOCTOR BENJAMIN RUSH,

SIR,

PERSUADED that you are always disposed to encourage any thing which may lead to new discoveries, particularly in that science which you profess, I therefore take the liberty of addressing to you the enclosed observations, requesting that you would lay them before the medical society, if you think them worthy of their attention.

I COULD wish that the subjects of my enquiries had been nobler ones than rats ; and yet
if

if we may believe medical records, some of the most valuable discoveries, which have contributed greatly to the perfection of medical knowledge, have been made, by zoologists—Whether this is new or not, I cannot say ; but it is so to me, and this is the motive that has induced me to lay it before you.

Wilmington, January 17th, 1788. Upon opening the abdomen of a rat, I was struck with the appearance of three tubercles on the convex part of the liver. They were of a whitish and transparent colour, and appeared to me to be fat. This particularly led me to take out the liver, on the concave part of which I discovered two more tubercles. I detached one of them to see what kind of substance they were composed of, whether glandular, or containing nothing else than a lymphatic humour ; when, to my great surprize, after destroying the matrix or envelope, I found it contained a worm of the *Tænia* kind, alive, and about sixteen inches long—I opened another matrix, and found a similar worm of about the same size. I examined a third tubercle, which was smaller than the former, and found the matrix much thicker, which I
suppose

suppose was owing to the worms not having distended it. In this matrix I found eight small worms, and an infinite quantity of small substances much resembling fly blows, which I judged were eggs. The largest of the worms was about an inch long; the others very small, but easily distinguishable so as to leave no doubt of their being worms.

BEING of opinion that this was something new, I thought proper to preserve the other two tubercles in spirit of wine.

THE rat from which this liver was taken was very fat, and the liver, I thought, uncommonly large, but it appeared no ways diseased—I also observed that the larger the worm was, the thinner was the matrix, which induced me to believe, that in a future day, it would have forced its way through it, and have fallen into the abdomen.

It appears to me that these animals originated in this viscus—Each of them had a bed or cavity, proportioned to its size and figure, and was connected to it by a tissu, similar to
that

that which unites the muscular fibres.—These matrices contained a white serum ; and as I could not perceive blood-vessels of any kind in them, I concluded that the worms must have derived their subsistence from the lymphatics.

January 21. I opened another rat, but did not discover any thing particular in it. This animal was of a middle size, and had but a very small liver.

January 23. I opened a third rat, in the liver of which I found a matrix containing a *tænia* of about eight inches in length, when stretched ; but as it was alive it contracted itself to about five inches—I also discovered a white speck, about the size of a common pin's head, in which, by the aid of a microscope, I discovered a small worm—This animal was very fat, and the liver of a good proportion.

January 27. Opened a fourth, and found but one matrix, containing a worm of the same kind—This animal was large and its liver was of an uncommon size.

As these rats were all caught in the same
neigh-

neighbourhood, I was inclined to believe that their diet might be the cause of these particularities—I therefore determined to get a few from another place, and procured some from the Brandywine Mills, the biggest had in its liver, seven matrices, the largest of which had partly fallen from the liver, the worm had pierced the matrix, and had nearly escaped from it—This confirms my first supposition—But whether the rat feels any inconvenience after their escape from the liver, how they get rid of them, or whether this is a disease peculiar to these animals, in all seasons and climates, &c. is a point which I leave to men of more abilities to determine.

It does not appear that these worms breed in one part of the liver in preference to another, as I have found them in every part of it—When confined in the matrix they are in a convoluted situation.

I THINK it needless to give you a further particular description of the rats I opened, as I found the same appearances existing in sixteen out of eighteen that were the subjects of my zoological researches—I shall conclude with

observing, that in one of the last I found nine matrices, each of them containing worms of the *tænia* kind—Three of them had disengaged themselves from their matrices, two lay on the intestines, and the other on the liver—I shall further observe, that the two rats, in which I found no worms, were very lean, and their livers smaller in proportion than the others.

April 8, 1788. Since writing the other part of this letter, I opened a rat, in whose stomach I found thirteen worms, distinct from each other, twelve tape worms, and a round one. The *tæniæ* were abundantly broader and larger than those found in the livers of the other rats—As this was the first in whom I discovered this appearance, I did not take a particular description of it, but should my future dissections discover any thing particular, I will do myself the pleasure to communicate it to you.

P. S. Should you wish for any further information, Doctor Duffield, Senr. will be kind enough to give it to you, as he was present at one of my dissections. If any fur-

ther enquiries on this subject are thought necessary, I will cheerfully undertake them, I mean I will cheerfully assist in them.

V.

*Case of Tetanus, by William Clarkson, M. B.
Fellow of the College. Read June 3d,
1788.*

AS this college was instituted for the purpose of promoting medical enquiry, I think it the duty of every member to communicate from time to time such information as may tend to advance the Science of medicine. Impressed with this sentiment, I have drawn up the following case, and flatter myself that, although it has proved unsuccessful, it will not therefore be altogether unuseful.

ON Friday April 4, 1788, a young hearty man, 20 years of age, being at work
in

in the ship yard of Mr. John Hutton, trod upon a rusty nail, and immediately felt exquisite pain, which, however, soon abated, and entirely ceased by the end of the second day.

Friday April 11th. he went with several of his fellow workmen down the river to raft lumber, and wrought very hard, during this day, in the rain and in the water. He was exposed all the succeeding night, in his wet clothes, to the open air, and to the cold wet earth for his bed.

Saturday April 12. his fatigue was renewed, and he laboured so hard in the rain, that pain in the stomach and limbs, with extreme weariness, obliged him to request a comrade to take his oar and relieve him.

Sunday morning, 13th, very early he was brought home, when I was suddenly called to his assistance, and received the above account. I found him suffering excruciating pain in the epigastric region, pains in all the limbs, with great weariness as from severe fatigue. He found difficulty in opening the mouth from a sense of stiffness of the jaw. He was free from

fever, the pulse being neither quick nor tense, the belly was bound—he was without appetite, as had been the case for several days—The wounded foot was apparently sound and gave no pain when pressed. At first I was alarmed, but undetermined as to the cause of the complaint. From the assurance of the patient and others who knew him, that he was liable to stiffness of the jaw from tooth-ach, and from taking cold, I was inclined to hope that his disease might have arisen from his late severe exposure to the weather and fatigue.—I directed 70 drops of the Thebaic tincture immediately; wet hot cloths were applied to the region of the stomach; and after some time, when the pain had moderated, a strong infusion of senna, &c. was given. The jaws were anointed with a volatile oily liniment. In the evening I found him greatly relieved from pain, and that the laxative had produced a copious and very foetid discharge. For the night a diaphoretic anodyne draught was ordered.

Monday 14th. Early this morning I was told that my patient had passed a restless night with great pain at stomach, extending through
the

the back, frequent jerkings of the neck backwards, and profuse sweating, all which had distressed him, since two o'clock in the morning—Suspecting a foul stomach to aggravate his symptoms, I ordered a gentle emetic. This brought off a great quantity of caustic, porraceous bile with much relief. Notwithstanding this circumstance, I concluded I should have to combat with Tetanus. For, besides the abovementioned symptoms, about noon the muscles of the neck became rigid, the jaws were with difficulty opened; the recti and other abdominal muscles were tense and retracted; some pain in the act of swallowing; a distressed contracted countenance; pulse feeble though regular, and palpitation of the heart. I directed the ungt. merc. fort. to be often rubbed upon the neck and jaws, Thebaic tincture to be given freely at short intervals, with a liberal use of wine and the bark. Scalded bran was applied very warm to the stomach.

Tuesday 15th. This morning found my patient better, as he had rested in the night—The sole of the foot where the puncture had been received, being somewhat painful when pressed, led me to lay it open, and to apply
spirits

spirits of turpentine, to induce a topical inflammation. The twitchings of the neck still continued, but the intervals of relaxation were lengthened. He complained of pain and stiffness of the shoulders, with spasms of the arms and legs; the jaws were within half an inch of being closed; pain in swallowing was diminished; the pulse more slow, small and soft; the tension of the abdominal muscles and the retraction at the scrobiculus cordis unabated; the countenance less distressed, great thirst and desire of cold drinks—During the last 24 hours he had taken two quarts of wine and 300 drops of liquid laudanum, with but little appearance of intoxication; the bark also was continued—This evening, the symptoms much as in the morning—The irritability of the system increased, for the least noise in the room, or any one speaking to him suddenly, occasioned violent jerks—The orbiculares palpebrarum were remarkably contracted, and the spasmus cynicus frequently distorted the whole visage—He slept but little this day and began to nauseate the bark.

Wednesday 16. A. M. Had some rest last night, but was disturbed by company. Took bark,

bark, wine, and laudanum freely. The frictions of mercurial ointment were continued. His limbs are more relaxed; spasms at the scrobiculus cordis are frequent; pulse soft and beating 90 strokes; the countenance more placid; some pain at the wound, but little suppuration. The above medicines were ordered to be persisted in. The wine which he drank last night being mostly diluted, he now requested some unmixed, and expressed his agreeable sensations when taking it in that state. A clyster emptied the bowels of much flatus, and the application of the scalded bran always afforded relief. Having seen the good effects of the Haarlem oil, in a tetanic complaint produced by cold, in a subject who followed the painter's business, I was led to alternate it with the laudanum, giving 25 drops of the former, every two hours, in a spoonful of wine.—Evening. The above medicines had been used punctually, and the oil gave very sensible ease whenever it was taken.

Thursday morning 17th. He rested tolerably last night, and upon his side for the first time. He expressed much satisfaction in the use of Haarlem oil, which warmed the stomach

mach and eased his pains considerably, but complains now that the wine affects his head with intoxication. He took but 45 drops of the thebaic tincture in the night. The spasms were far from being frequent or distressing. The abdominal muscles were much relaxed. The pain of the stomach was inconsiderable. The motion of his head more under the patient's command. The pulse soft and slow not exceeding 70 strokes in a minute. I now began to be flattered with hopes of success, and by his desire, I remitted the strict use of the wine and bark.—Evening. The scene became changed, for the convulsions were now strong and frequent. He had, while I was present, one severe spasm over the whole system; and his head, body and extremities being rigid, he turned himself forcibly from his back to his side—This paroxysm was but momentary, and a general relaxation succeeded.

Friday Morning 18th. The last night he was restless—The convulsions frequently disturbed him. This morning his head was much affected; and he had the appearance of one somewhat intoxicated, talking incessantly,
and

and desiring to be shifted from his side upon his back, and *vice versa*. The pulse was soft and beat 70—The abdomen was quite relaxed, as also the muscles of the neck—Discharged wind freely per anum. Some suppuration at the wound. The volatile alkali was substituted for wine, as this disagreed with him. A bolus of calomel was ordered to move the bowels—60 drops of thebaic tincture to be exhibited every two hours with diluted wine as drink—Evening. The convulsions were frequent and severe during this day. The rigidity of the body prevented him from sitting up in his bed.—The jaw was stiff, though not closed—He made frequent complaints of danger from strangling, when about to swallow. He was distressed with heat, and earnestly desired fanning, and would scarcely suffer any intermission of this operation. He had swallowed an ounce of the thebaic tincture since the morning. The bark also had been liberally used. No stool for two days, therefore repeated calomel bolus and a laxative clyster.

Saturday 19th. He was perfectly free from spasms last night, but was restless; had a plentiful

plentiful foetid dejection. He drank near a quart of wine, diluted, and took 25 drops of the Haarlem oil every two hours during the night, 3i. of the volat. alkali also was taken—Panada and other light food were administered freely.—The pulse this morning languid, beating 65 strokes. The jaw more relaxed, and the palpitation abated. His head but little disturbed, and he sat up without any uneasiness about the neck—Noon, the bad symptoms returning, recourse was had to the former remedies—Evening. The swallowing is become difficult—constantly craves cold drink which was moderately allowed—General convulsions came on, which continued for a short time, and at length, in the night he died rigid.

IN conclusion of this case, I have to remark, that I was flattered with hopes of success, from the adoption of the above plan, inasmuch as bleeding and other relaxing means have so often proved ineffectual—and especially as so many appearances of debility seemed to justify the use of tonics and stimulants, which of late have proved so successful in case of tetanus—

nus—How far an extension of the tonic method, even to immersion in cold water, might have contributed to a cure, I shall not undertake to determine.

THIS patient was assiduously attended—and in the course of the disease he took twelve quarts of good wine, near three ounces of the thebaic tincture about four ounces of the bark—half an ounce of Haarlem oil, and two drachms of the volatile alkali—near two ounces of the strong mercurial ointment were rubbed into the neck and jaws.

ALTHOUGH the mercurial frictions salivated the nurse for near a week, there was but little appearance of ptyalism in the patient.

VI.

Account of the successful application of cold water to the lumbar region in calculous cases. In a letter to Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c. Read Sept. 2nd. 1788.

Atherstone, March 15, 1788.

SIR,

WHEN I was in America, and several years before I left England, say from about the twenty fifth year of my age, I was terribly afflicted with the gravel; and three or four times in a year, passed large rough pieces, which occasioned violent fits of the stone cholic, so that my life appeared frequently in great danger; but now, by the blessing of God, *I have* discovered a method of preventing those terrible fits of the stone, so that I have not had one of them for near two years, and my remedy has been tried by another person with equal success.

AND

AND as I wish to do all in my power, to relieve those that are afflicted with that complaint, I shall inform you of my method of prevention. Having been a great sufferer for twenty five years, I was led to read every author I could meet with who wrote on the stone and gravel ; by which means I learned that most of those that are afflicted in that way, are of a relaxed habit of body ; on which I thought if I used a partial cold bath, on the small of my back, it might be of service to me. Accordingly after I had passed some stones, I had reason to hope there were no more large ones left in my kidneys—I began the application. I placed a basin of cold water on a night chair, and on getting out of bed every morning stripped myself naked, and placing myself over it, I applied a large wet sponge to the small of my back two or three times, and I sometimes applied it to my fundament and the genitals ; the consequence of which has been, that the vessels of my kidneys have been contracted and strengthened, so that they have expelled the sand and gravel as fast as it formed or generated, so that though I pass as much sand and gravel as before, I have never had a bad fit since I began

began with the above method which is now nearly two years. I should remark, that I always use a dry towel immediately after the application, and use all the exercise I can. If giving you this information, should be the means of relieving any one person in America it would give me great pleasure.

JOHN WILLDAY.

VII.

Case of Hydrocephalus Internus, with the appearance on dissection. By Dr. Michael Leib.
Read Feb. 3, 1788.

AN accurate knowledge of diseases being essentially necessary towards the cure of them, I have thought the following case worthy your attention, as it may assist in characterising, with more precision, a disorder which so often proves fatal, and which, till of late years, has been unknown to physicians—
 And

And though mercury was insufficient to the cure of the present case, yet the unfortunate termination of it has convinced me, that the case I communicated to the college some time ago, which *was* cured by mercury, and whose leading symptoms corresponded exactly with the one I am going to relate, was really a case of Hydrocephalus internus. In this child's complaint mercury could not be said to have had a fair trial, from an unhappy opinion of the mother, that if he survived, he would be helpless, which occasioned a neglect in the due administration of that medicine—Indeed, when the difficulty of swallowing prevented the exhibition of calomel, mercurial friction was suspended for near two days. The disease, as in the former case, arose after a severe fall down stairs, which serves to strengthen the conjecture of Dr. Fothergill, that it may be occasioned by the rupture of a lymphatic in the brain.

JAMES BOLAND, aged two years and an half, of a delicate habit, was admitted to the care of the Dispensary, November 28th, 1788. About twelve days before his admission he had a violent fall down stairs, which was attended with a small contusion of the forehead—A week after the fall he complained of indisposition, and the fourth day of his illness was admitted as a dispensary patient, and had the following symptoms, viz. Great dilatation of the pupils, strabismus, the cornea being scarcely perceptible, violent pain in the head, stupor, moaning, and when asked what ailed him he would answer, *I am sick*, and at the same time point to his head—grinding of his teeth, vomiting, a slow and unequal pulse, not beating more than sixty in a minute, were likewise among his symptoms—From the account which was given by his mother of his fall down stairs, I suspected a depression of the scull, but after the most attentive examination no injury was perceptible.

29th. I directed six grains of calomel to be given, as he had been costive for three or four days, and ordered a blister to the neck.—The calomel gave but a single dejection.

30th. Symptoms the same, excepting a cessation of vomiting—a grain of calomel was exhibited every two hours, and mercurial friction was used to his thighs.

December 1st. Symptoms more unfavourable; irregularity of his pulse more evident than before; a kind of spasmodico-convulsive affection of one side, and a paralysis of the other; stupor somewhat increased—the calomel was continued as before—he had three loose black stools.

2d. Symptoms much worse, slight convulsions, pulse 80, and irregular; mercurius calcinatus was substituted for the calomel, and mercurial friction continued—he dosed all night.

3d. He was insensible to every object; pulse 100—the calomel was again used.

4th. Stupor the same—he had a discharge of matter, of a pus like appearance, from the eyes, which had become immoveable, and had the vessels of the tunica albuginea much distended with blood; his cheeks were swell-

ed, and he had a difficulty of deglutition—Pulse regular with considerable action in it—he had a dark-coloured stool.

5th. An apparent alleviation of the disease, strabismus less, pupils somewhat contracted, stupor abated, pulse full and at an hundred, skin moist, bowels regular—he noticed objects, replied when spoken to, and swallowed some drink and calomel.

6th. Symptoms moderated, pulse natural, bowels loose, eyes much inflamed; he answered when I spoke to him.

7th. Every symptom more unfavourable, pulse intermitting and tremulous; convulsions, with profuse sweat, which continued till death.

HAVING obtained permission from the parents for my friend Dr. Wistar, and myself, to examine the body, we opened the head, and found the following appearances:

DISSECTION.

UPON removing the cranium the blood-vessels of the meninges appeared more distended than they usually are; and there were several small adhesions of the dura and pia mater to each other. The surface of the cerebrum was extremely moist—the colour of it's cortical substance was more pallid than usual, and, upon cutting into it, there were very few of the red puncta which are sometimes observable. All the ventricles were distended, with a clear watry fluid; each of the lateral ventricles contained at least one ounce and a half of it, and the other two about an ounce.

VIII.

ACCOUNT of the STATE of the BARO-
METER.

M	B.	JANUARY, 1789.	W.
1	30.5	Clear day, - - - -	N. W.
2	30.5	Do. - - - -	N. W.
3	30.5	Do. - - - -	
4	30.5	Do. - - - -	
5	30.3	Do. - - - -	N.
6	30.3	Do. - - - -	W.
7	30.3	Do. - - - -	N. W.
8	30.3	Do. - - - -	
9	30.3	Do. very cold day.	
10	30.3	Slight snow. - - - -	N. W.
11	30.0	Clear day, little wind. - - - -	N. W.
12	30.0	Do. and severe frost. - - - -	W.
13	29.5	A fall of snow. - - - -	N. E.
14	29.4	Cloudy, little wind. - - - -	W.
15	27.7	Clear, fine day. - - - -	W.
16	30.0	Do. - - - -	
17	29.5	Cloudy morning. P. M. clear.	W.
18	30.0	Clear fine day - - - -	W.
19	29.5	Cloudy, and little wind - - - -	W.
20	29.3	Foggy day and thaw - - - -	S.
21	29.7	Cloudy - - - -	W.
22	27.7	Snow, hail and fleet - - - -	N. E.
23	30.4	Clear day - - - -	N. W.
24	30.0	Warm clear day - - - -	S.
25	29.5	Foggy, overcast sky - - - -	E.
26	29.5	Fair morning. P. M. snow - - - -	E.
27	29.5	Rainy, cloudy day - - - -	E.
28	30.0	Overcast and moderate - - - -	N. E.
29	29.5	Do. little wind - - - -	S.
30	29.7	Do. - - - -	N.
31	29.7	A fall of snow - - - -	W.

M	B.	F E B R U A R Y, 1789.	W.
1	30.4	Severe frosty day	- N. W.
2	30.5	Do.	- W.
3	30.0	Fine pleasant day	- S. W.
4	30.0	Hazy, overcast	- N.
5	30.5	Clear cold day	- N. W.
6	30.0	Overcast and cold	- N.
7	30.4	Fine clear day	- N. W.
8	29.7	Hazy and snow	- S. E.
9	29.5	Variable weather	- W.
10	30.0	Fine pleasant day	- S. W.
11	30.0	Do.	-
12	30.0	Do.	-
13	30.0	Do. but colder	- N. W.
14	30.0	Sharp frost	- N. W.
15	30.0	Do.	-
16	29.5	Snow	- E.
17	30.0	Clear cold day	- N. W.
18	30.0	Hazy, overcast	- N. E.
19	30.0	Snow from	- N. E.
20	30.0	Deep snow and clear	- N. W.
21	30.0	Clear pleasant day	- W.
22	29.7	Hazy foggy day	- W.
23	29.7	Do.	-
24	30.0	Clear cold day	- N. W.
25	30.3	Extreme cold	- N. W.
26	30.4	Do.	- N. W.
27	30.0	Pleasant day	- S. W.
28	30.0	Do.	- E.

M	B.	M A R C H, 1789.	W.
1	30.0	Fair pleasant day - -	- S.
2	30.4	Do. and calm - -	- S.
3	30.0	Heavy rain from - -	- S.
4	30.0	Cold clear day, wind -	- N. W.
5	30.4	Do. - -	- N. W.
6	30.0	Overcast, heavy rain at night -	- S.
7	29.5	Cloudy morn. P. M. clear	- N. W.
8	30.0	Fine clear day - - -	- N. W.
9	30.0	Do. - -	- S.
10	30.5	Do. - -	-
11	30.5	Do. - -	-
12	30.0	Overcast, and rain at night	-
13	30.0	Fair pleasant day -	- W.
14	30.0	Do. - -	- W.
15	30.5	Do. - -	- W.
16	30.0	Cloudy - -	- S.
17	30.0	Fine clear day -	- E.
18	30.0	Do. - -	- E.
19	29.7	Do. heavy rain at night	- W.
20	30.0	Clear pleasant day -	- W.
21	30.0	Variable weather -	- E.
22	30.0	Clear day - -	- N. W.
23	30.0	Do. very cold -	- N. W.
24	30.0	Do. - -	- N. W.
25	30.4	Sharp cold wind -	- N. E.
26	30.4	Do. - -	-
27	30.4	Warm fine day -	-
28	30.0	Rain and wind -	- S. E.
29	30.0	Clear day - -	- N. W.
30	29.5	Rainy day - -	-
31	29.5	Fair day - -	- N. W.

(87)

M	B.	A P R I L, 1789.	W.
1	30.0	Very variable -	- W.
2	30.0	Fair day - -	- N. W.
3	30.0	Do. - -	- W.
4	30.0	Do. - -	-
5	30.0	Do. - -	-
6	30.0	Rainy day - -	- S.
7	29.5	Fair and high wind -	- W.
8	29.5	Do. - - -	-
9	30.0	Overcast, little wind -	- S. E.
10	29.0	Violent gusts of rain -	- S. E.
11	29.5	High wind at - -	- W.
12	29.7	Cold Cloudy day -	- W.
13	30.0	Clear, cold at -	- W.
14	50.0	Fair day, wind - -	- S.
15	29.7	Do. - -	- S. W.
16	30.0	Do. little wind at -	- E.
17	30.0	Do. high wind -	- N. W.
18	30.0	Fair pleasant day - -	- W.
19	30.0	Do. - - -	- W.
20	30.0	Do. - -	-
21	29.4	Rain till 3 P. M. -	- E.
22	29.7	Fair day, wind - -	- N. W.
23	29.7	Hazy warm day -	- S. W.
24	29.3	Heavy rain from - -	- S. W.
25	29.5	Clear day, high wind -	- W.
26	29.5	Do. cold wind - -	- N.
27	29.5	Variable weather -	-
28	29.7	Cold day - -	- N. W.
29	29.7	Do. - - -	- N. W.
30	29.7	Do. - -	- N. W.

M	B.	M A Y, 1789.	W.
1	29.7	Clear pleasant day - -	N.
2	29.5	Rainy day - -	E.
3	29.7	Fine warm day - -	S.
4	29.7	Overcast - -	E.
5	29.7	Variable weather - -	S.
6	30.0	Cold windy day - -	N. W.
7	30.0	Rainy morning - -	S.
8	29.7	Hazy cloudy weather - -	S.
9	30.0	Fine clear day - -	N. W.
10	30.0	Rainy day - -	S. E.
11	30.0	Hazy morning. P. M. fair	W.
12	30.0	Fair day, wind - -	S. W.
13	30.3	Do. little wind - -	E.
14	29.7	Rainy day - -	E.
15	29.7	Cold windy day - -	N. E.
16	29.7	Rainy morning. P. M. fair	W.
17	29.7	Clear warm day - -	W.
18	29.7	Do. - -	S. W.
19	29.7	Do. - -	S.
20	30.0	Hazy, overcast, and cold - -	S. W.
21	29.7	Rainy morning - -	S. W.
22	30.0	Clear cool day - -	N. W.
23	30.0	Fine pleasant day - -	W.
24	30.0	Do. - -	-
25	30.0	Rainy day, wind - -	S. W.
26	30.0	Clear pleasant day - -	N.
27	30.0	Cloudy day, and cold wind	N. E.
28	30.0	Rainy morning - -	N. E.
29	30.0	Fair day - -	N. E.
30	30.0	Do. sharp lightning and thunder	S. W.
31	30.0	Cloudy morning - -	E.

M.	B.	J U N E, 1789.	W.
1	30.0	Fair pleasant day	N.
2	30.0	Do.	N.
3	30.0	Do.	N. E.
4	30.0	Do.	N. E.
5	30.0	Rainy morning	S.
6	30.0	Fine pleasant day	S. W.
7	30.0	Rain, thunder, and lightning	S. W.
8	30.0	Warm pleasant day	S.
9	30.0	Do.	S.
10	30.0	Sultry over cast weather	S.
11	29.7	Do.	S.
12	29.7	Fine pleasant day	N. W.
13	29.7	Do.	W.
14	30.0	Do.	W.
15	30.0	Do.	W.
16	30.0	Do.	N. W.
17	30.0	Do.	W.
18	30.2	Do. very cool	N. W.
19	30.2	Pleasant warm day	S.
20	29.7	Very warm. Gust P. M.	W.
21	30.0	Do. and fair	S. W.
22	29.7	Do. and gust P. M.	S. W.
23	29.7	Fine pleasant day	W.
24	30.0	Cool fine day	N. W.
25	30.0	Do.	W.
26	30.0	Do.	-
27	30.0	Do.	-
28	30.0	Do. warm	S. E.
29	30.0	Do. with showers, A. M.	S.
30	30.0	Fine pleasant day	W.

(90)

M	B.	J U L Y, 1789.	W.
1	30.0	Warm clear day -	-S.
2	30.0	Do. guft P. M. - -	-S.
3	30.0	Do. and guft - -	-S.
4	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
5	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
6	30.0	Cool clear day - -	-W.
7	30.0	Do. - - -	-N. W.
8	30.0	Clear, pleafant -	-W.
9	30.0	Do. very warm -	-W.
10	30.0	Do. cool wind at -	-N. W.
11	30.0	Do. - -	-
12	30.0	Rainy morning. P. M. clear	-S. W.
13	30.0	Clear morning. P. M. guft	-N. W.
14	30.0	Clear cool day - -	-
15	30.0	Do. - - -	-W.
16	30.0	Do. - - -	-W.
17	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
18	30.0	Do. - - -	-W.
19	30.0	Do. rain at night -	-S. W.
20	30.0	Fine pleafant day -	-S.
21	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
22	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
23	30.0	Do. very warm -	-S. W.
24	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
25	30.0	Do. P. M. heavy guft	-N. E.
26	30.0	Fine clear day - -	-N.
27	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
28	30.0	Do. rain at night - -	-
29	30.0	Do. - - -	-
30	30.0	Rainy day -	-N. E.
31	30.0	Overcaft lowring day -	-E.

M	B.	AUGUST, 1789.	W.
1	30.0	Sultry damp weather	-S. E.
2	30.0	Do. rain at night	-S. E.
3	30.0	Heavy showers	-S.
4	30.0	Do. and very sultry	-S. E.
5	30.0	Do.	-S. E.
6	30.0	Do.	-S.
7	30.0	Do.	-S.
8	30.0	Do.	-S.
9	30.0	Very hot and sultry	-S.
10	30.0	Do. shower P. M.	-S.
11	30.0	Do.	-S. W.
12	29.7	Do.	-S.
13	29.7	Do.	-S.
14	29.7	Do.	-S.
15	29.7	Do.	-S.
16	29.7	Do. gust P. M.	-S.
17	29.7	Fine cool clear day	-N. W.
18	30.0	Cloudy	-N.
19	30.0	Do. and rain	-N. E.
20	30.3	Warm clear day	-S. W.
21	30.3	Do.	-S.
22	30.3	Cool clear day	-N. E.
23	30.0	Do.	-E.
24	30.0	Do.	-E.
25	30.0	Warm fine day	-E.
26	30.0	Do.	-S.
27	29.7	Do. very warm	-S.
28	29.7	Fine pleasant day	-W.
29	29.7	Do. wind fresh	-W.
30	30.0	Do. shower at noon	-W.
31	30.0	Very cool clear day	-N. W.

M	B.	S E P T E M B E R, 1789.				W.
1	29.5	Cloudy	-	-	-	W.
2	29.5	Pleasant warm day	-	-	-	S. W.
3	29.5	Do.	-	-	-	S. W.
4	30.0	Clear cold day	-	-	-	N. W.
5	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	N. W.
6	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	N.
7	30.2	Clear pleasant day	-	-	-	N. E.
8	30.3	Do.	-	-	-	E.
9	30.3	Do.	-	-	-	E.
10	30.3	Do.	-	-	-	-
11	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
12	30.0	Rainy, hazy	-	-	-	E.
13	30.0	Hazy	-	-	-	S. E.
14	30.0	Fair	-	-	-	E.
15	29.7	Rainy	-	-	-	E.
16	29.7	Fair	-	-	-	-
17	29.7	Hard Rain	-	-	-	E.
18	30.0	Fair	-	-	-	N. W.
19	30.3	Do.	-	-	-	W.
20	30.3	Do.	-	-	-	W.
21	30.3	Do. very warm	-	-	-	W.
22	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	W.
23	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
24	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	S. W.
25	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
26	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
27	30.0	Do. and slight rain	-	-	-	N.
28	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	N.
29	30.0	Fair	-	-	-	-
30	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-

M	B.	O C T O B E R, 1789.	W.
1	30.0	Fair	N. W.
2	30.0	Do. very cool	N. W.
3	30.0	Hazy, overcast	S. E.
4	30.0	Do. slight showers	S. E.
5	30.0	Fair	N. W.
6	30.0	Do.	W.
7	30.0	Do.	W.
8	30.0	Do.	S. W.
9	30.0	Do.	S. W.
10	30.0	Clear cold wind	N. W.
11	30.0	Do.	N.
12	30.0	Do.	N.
13	29.4	Do. warmer	S. W.
14	29.4	Do.	S. W.
15	29.4	Do.	W.
16	29.4	Do.	W.
17	29.4	Do.	-
18	29.4	Do.	-
19	30.0	Do.	N.
20	30.0	Do.	S. W.
21	30.0	Slight rain	W.
22	30.0	Clear	W.
23	30.5	Do.	E.
24	30.0	Rain P. M.	S. E.
25	30.3	Fair	W.
26	30.0	Gust P. M.	W.
27	29.5	Cloudy	W.
28	30.0	Fair	W.
29	30.0	Overcast	E.
30	29.7	Clear	N. W.
31	30.0	Do. and pleasant	S.

M	B.	N O V E M B E R, 1789.		W.
1	30.0	Clear pleasant calm	-	-
2	30.0	Do.	-	-
3	29.	Rainy day and snow	-	W.
4	30.0	Clear, cold	-	W.
5	30.0	Do. and windy	-	W.
6	30.0	Do. pleasant	-	W.
7	30.0	Do. rain at night	-	S.
8	30.3	Clear pleasant day	-	E.
9	30.0	Foggy	-	S.
10	30.0	Do. morning	-	S.
11	30.0	Fair warm day	-	S.
12	30.0	Do. foggy morning	-	S.
13	30.0	Do. till noon calm	-	-
14	30.0	Do.	-	-
15	30.0	Do.	-	-
16	30.0	Do.	-	-
17	30.3	Clear cool day	-	N. W.
18	30.7	Do. sharp frost	-	N. W.
19	30.3	Do. moderated	-	N. W.
20	30.0	Cloudy	-	S. W.
21	30.0	Rainy day	-	S. W.
22	29.5	Do. and foggy	-	S. W.
23	30.0	Clear, windy at	-	N. W.
24	30.0	Do. and calm	-	-
25	30.0	Cloudy	-	E.
26	29.3	Storm of rain and wind	-	E.
27	29.5	Cloudy overcast	-	N. E.
28	30.0	Do.	-	-
29	29.5	Do.	-	-
30	29.5	Do.	-	-

M	B.	D E C E M B E R, '1789.	W.
1	29.5	Clear, cold, and windy -	N. W
-2	30.0	Do. -	-
3	30.0	Do. -	-
4	30.0	Do. warmer -	W.
5	30.0	Do. light snow -	W.
6	30.0	Fine pleasant day -	S.
7	30.0	Foggy, warm -	S.
8	30.0	Clear day -	W.
9	30.0	Do. very pleasant -	W.
10	30.0	Do. -	S. W.
11	30.0	Rainy day -	N.
12	30.0	Clear -	W.
13	30.0	Do. -	W.
14	30.4	Do. sharp frost -	W.
15	30.0	Clear and moderate -	W.
16	30.0	Rainy day -	E.
17	30.0	Do. -	N. E.
18	30.0	P. M. clear -	W.
19	30.0	Clear day -	W.
20	30.0	Sharp frost -	N. W.
21	30.0	Snow -	W.
22	30.5	Fair and moderate -	N.
23	30.3	Do. -	N.
24	30.0	Snow and rain. P. M. clear	S.
25	30.0	Fair pleasant day -	W.
26	30.0	Do. -	-
27	30.0	Rain and thick fog -	S.
28	30.0	Foggy day -	E.
29	30.0	Fair fine day -	W.
30	29.7	Rainy -	S. E.
31	29.7	Cloudy overcast -	S. E.

IX.

An account of a singular case of Ischuria, in a young Woman, which continued for more than three years : during which time, if her urine was not drawn off with the catheter, she frequently voided it by vomiting ; and for the last 20 months, passed much gravel by the catheter, as well as by vomiting, when the use of that instrument was omitted, or unsuccessfully applied. To which are annexed some Remarks and Physiological Observations. By Isaac Senter, M. D. associate member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and Senior Surgeon in the late American Army. Read January 5, 1790.

LUCY FOSTER, aged fifteen years, a fleshy, healthy looking, well proportioned young woman, was taken June 1st, 1785, with a pain in the left *Hypochondrium*, accompanied with cough, fever, oppression at her breast, and difficulty of breathing.

BEING in very poor circumstances, her friends neglected asking advice till about a fortnight from her first seizure, when I was called to her assistance.

I WAS informed by her mother that she became a woman at thirteen, and continued pretty regular in her menses, till within five weeks of her present illness; and that from her feeling nothing during that period, she supposed her to have taken a bad cold, as she was very inattentive to her health, and had been obliged to do the duty of a servant maid in a family at the other end of the town.

HER pulse was upwards of 100 in a minute, her tongue coated with that sort of fur which often accompanies a bad kind of chronic inflammation of the thoracic viscera.

I TOOK ten ounces of blood from her arm, gave her an emetic, and directed an epispastic of flies to the affected side. The blood when cool, kept up its coagulable lymph as is common in pneumonic inflammation; but the buff was tender, and the crassamentum and

serum did not separate, as is usual in cases of acute inflammation of the breast.

EXPECTORANT febrifuge mixtures were given her with emollient ptyfans of barley water, &c. and another blister applied to her side within a few days. These medicines produced an abatement of the symptoms, and in the course of three weeks, I ceased to visit her. I however looked upon her disease to have a strong tendency to a consumption : and about the fourth week from my first visiting her, she vomited up a quantity of bloody pus, of a very disagreeable kind, which with the preceding symptoms, induced me to think a vomica had burst in her stomach ; for during the whole of this illness from my first seeing her, her stomach was so irritable, that it was with much difficulty, that either food or medicine could be made to sit upon it ; and she often vomited up the most simple barley drink.

SHE had a suppression of urine for twenty-four hours, but did not get any aid from medicine, as nature relieved herself. She, however,

ever, became regular in her menses, and recovered so far in about two months, as to return to her usual labour, and continued capable of doing her duty to the satisfaction of her employers, till the June following, 1786. On the third of this month, I was desired to visit her again, when I found all her old complaints (except the suppression of her menses), returned with greater severity than they appeared the last year.

SHE was now let blood, and treated in other respects as before: her distress continuing so great, that I found it necessary to repeat the operation, (drawing small quantities) several times, as nothing else appeared to afford her any considerable relief. Her tongue was covered with a yellowish coat in the middle, and a muslin colour at the edges; her pulse beat 120 strokes in a minute.

THE irritability of her stomach was so great, that it had become extremely difficult to give any article either of medicine or nourishment, but what she vomited up immediately. The effervescent draughts, infusions

of Columbo, with spirits of sweet nitre and sweet vitriol, liq. anod. min. &c. were tried without any lasting effect. Opium gave the most permanent relief, and afforded her that refreshment from sleep, which she could obtain by no other means.

As I now looked upon her case to be of long continuance, and residing in a distant part of the town, I called but seldom, after the severity of her symptoms had subsided; which they did in about three weeks.

On the 2nd of July, she was seized with a total suppression of urine, without any perceptible cause, which continued five days, not being able to void a single drop; and notwithstanding her pain and distress were very great, she did not let her circumstances be fully known to her friends, for fear of having it drawn off with an instrument.

THE beginning of the sixth day, she was taken with a vomiting, which lasted till she brought up nothing but water, which, she said, tasted in every respect like urine.

As

As her vomiting continued, she found relief in the bottom of her belly, from the swelling and great soreness she had felt for several days.

SHE now thought herself much better, but her vomiting recurred the next day, as I was informed, and continued more or less every day till I saw her, which was on the 14th of the month.

As she had discharged from her stomach every thing she ate or drank, from the time of her first vomiting till this, she did not suffer so much from the Ischury, which still continued, as she did before the first evacuation. I prevailed upon her to let me pass the catheter into the bladder, whence I drew about three pints of urine, clear, but high-coloured; her strength was very much exhausted, and she felt great heat and soreness throughout the abdominal viscera.

A VARIETY of medicines were prescribed, and every method pursued that could be thought of to allay the extreme irritability of
her

her stomach, and restore the natural action of the bladder.

FOR ten weeks successively, she was incapable of retaining in her stomach either food or medicines, except opium ; this was her only solace by day as well as night.

FROM this time to December, she continued with very little abatement of her distress, or alteration of her circumstances. And as she could lie in no other position, she was constantly supported in an armed chair, in a reclined posture, with pillows under her hips,

WHENEVER I omitted to draw off her water once in 30 or 36 hours at farthest, she never failed to vomit it up. To ascertain so extraordinary a fact beyond the possibility of a mistake on my part, or a deception on hers, I often visited her about the time I knew she must vomit if the catheter was not introduced ; and I examined her bladder, found it full, hard, and tender ; and sat by her till the vomiting recurred, saved the water that she brought up this way, and compared

pared it with what I drew off, and found it the same in every respect.

DURING the time her urine came off by vomiting, she suffered extreme anxiety, and always complained of great heat, smarting, extreme thirst, and a sensation of inversion or turning up of something (running, as she expressed it) that appeared to tear her bowels.

As the affair had become so lengthy, and my business was such that it was not in my power to attend upon her as often as her case required, I instructed the young gentlemen who lived with me, in the use of the catheter, and they waited on her in my absence as often as they could conveniently.

IN the month of January 1787, from some cause unknown she could not be relieved with the instrument, nor could she vomit up her urine for several days; when it passed off by the *navel*, for three days successively; after which, the catheter was used with the same effect as before.

FROM

FROM this time, to the August following, there was so great a *famenels* in her complaints, that nothing occurred worth noticing. About the beginning of this month, a *brick-coloured gravel* began to pass off through the catheter, and soon became so large and plentiful, that neither urine or gravel could be completely evacuated by the instrument in its usual form. I had one made of a different construction, open at two of the sides for about half an inch, which answered my wishes.

SHE continued to discharge gravel this way, whenever her urine was drawn off, till the beginning of November, at which time she felt more distress than usual, whenever her urine came off by vomiting, and she soon observed a *gritty substance* in her mouth. When I was informed of this new phenomenon, I requested her to save the urine for my inspection, the next time she vomited. I compared this with what I drew off, and found it contained the same kind of *gravel* as that which passed the catheter. I procured and saved several drachms of this gravel, that came from her both by the instrument and
by

by vomiting, and could observe no difference either in the colour or consistence of them.

FROM this period to the summer 1788, her complaints continued much the same. When her water was not drawn off, she always brought it up by vomiting, commonly attended with great pain in the head. During this summer, she twice passed a small quantity of urine, through the urethra, in consequence of being frightened, once by thunder, and the second time by the falling of a window in her room. This served only to raise her spirits for a few days, with the expectation of her urine returning through its natural channel. Her case, however, continued the same in that respect, and grew every day more complicated in others. The *hypogastrium* became more tumid and tender, and her bladder appeared very much thickened, and extremely sore, even after it was evacuated. Add to this, the apparent inequality of the surface of the bladder, was so great, and the tumour shifting sometimes towards the right, and at others to the left inguen according as her body was moved, that I began strongly to suspect a stone.

THROUGH

THROUGH the month of September, her urine could very rarely be drawn off; for upon the introduction of the catheter, a spasm seized the urethra and neck of the bladder, and though the instrument appeared to pass high up into the fundus of the bladder, not more than a gill could be drawn, before it stopped entirely, with a sensation of something falling down against its cervix, which she was very confident was a *stone*.

IN the course of this month she vomited more sand than she had at any time before, and failed in strength and spirits so fast, that I was apprehensive she would not live the month out. Her urethra, bladder, and external genital parts, were so extremely sore, that, for some time, it prevented my searching her for the stone in the manner I intended.

ABOUT the beginning of October, I was able to introduce the sound, when I readily met with a stone, which appeared of a small size, and rather softer than urinary calculi commonly are. I repeated the examination a number of times, till I was perfectly satisfied that this was the case.

SHE

SHE would readily have undergone the operation of Lithotomy ; but I told her no lasting advantage could be expected from it, while her viscera continued in such a diseased condition. During this month, her urine could be drawn off but part of the time; and she vomited it up for more than a week, without the possibility of any relief from the instrument, notwithstanding it was kept in the bladder sometimes during the whole night.

SHE had, at different seasons of the year, several ill-conditioned small abscesses in her arm pits, and on other parts of her body; but they did not appear to benefit her general complaints. She also voided at different times, by vomiting, (after she had thrown up all her urine), a *bloody pus*, of a very disagreeable appearance and coppery taste.

As her case was so very uncommon, I, at different periods of it, requested the advice of most of the faculty of this town. She was visited by the late Dr. Fletcher, Drs. Olyphant and Mason, the last of these gentlemen frequently attended her, both with me and in my absence, repeatedly relieved her by the catheter,

catheter, and saw her vomit up both urine and gravel. She was also visited transiently by Dr. Waterhouse of Cambridge, and several other physicians of eminence, who belonged out of the state.

DURING the remainder of the fall, and principal part of the winter ensuing, the same troublesome sensation of the falling down of a stone in the bladder, upon the use of the catheter, continued, and induced the most excruciating pain and misery imaginable.

SHE was put into different positions, when the catheter was introduced, and I gave the instrument various directions in the bladder, sometimes with success, at others without. Her bowels, for the most part, were much less constipated than could have been expected, considering the frequency of vomiting, her supine situation, and the little nourishment she was able to retain upon her stomach: And during the whole of her disease, till within three months of her death, the catamenia were irregular. Sometimes they appeared every fortnight, and at others, she
passed

passed the regular period for that evacuation two or three months, without having any ; but it did not appear to me that her disease was much influenced by either.

SHE had, by times, a dry cough, with the return of the old pain in the side ; but she never expectorated, by coughing, any kind of purulent matter, that could induce me to suppose her lungs were considerably diseased. The bloody matter that she brought up, always came by *vomiting*, preceded by a more morbid than ordinarily irritability of the stomach, soreness, and extreme anxiety.

EARLY in the spring 1789, her urine began to pass *per anum*, loaded with the same kind of gravel that had come away by the catheter. This gave her some respite with respect to her vomiting, though she continued to throw up more or less urine as well as gravel that way every week.

THIS new course of her water gave her a very troublesome *tenesmus* ; but the stone in the bladder, as well as the pain and disagreeableness arising from the sensation of its descent,

scent, became daily less fatiguing. Her strength and spirits decayed fast, and the fever that she had before continually laboured under, grew more completely hectic.

AFTER the 13th of May, her bladder never became so much distended with urine as it had been before; and both this, and the gravel, now generally passed her once in twenty-four hours, either by vomiting or purging. She, however, introduced the catheter herself, and sometimes drew off her urine to the quantity of a gill.

THE secretion of urine, as well as the formation of calculi, evidently diminished, in proportion to her loss of strength, and the increase of the diarrhoea. The menses entirely ceased.

DURING the latter part of spring and summer, she became quite paralytic at times; the frequency of vomiting increased, and she had several convulsion fits after vomiting. She grew more and more emaciated; her convulsions returned more frequently; her fever

was

was more putrid ; she at last became lethargic ; and on the 11th of August, death, which she had long and ardently wished for, put a period to a series of the most complicated and singular misery that I have ever seen since my acquaintance with disease.

THE next day after her death, I obtained leave to examine her body ; when there were present, Drs. Waterhouse and Mason.

THE weather being very warm, there was such a foetor proceeding from the corpse, that the family thought fit to inter it so soon, that we had not time to make our examination so minute as we wished. We found much less ravage in the viscera than was expected.

Thorax. IN this cavity there was nothing appeared unnatural, except a considerable adhesion of the right lobe of the lungs to the pleura.

Abdomen. THE omentum was principally wasted, but not more than is commonly the case with those who die tabid. It was, however,

however, of a dark gangrenous colour pretty generally.

Stomach. This appeared very much changed from its natural colour, and in a gangrenous state, containing a semi-purulent matter of a foetid scent.

Liver and Gall bladder. THERE were no preternatural adhesions of the former, nor gall stones in the latter; and their colour, &c. not unusual.

Intestines. IN these there were no ruptures either of their muscular coats, blood-vessels, or lymphatics, that we could discover. The villous coat was much destroyed, and the colour of the intestines darker than is common, except the *duodenum*, which was very much discoloured with the bile.

Kidneys and Ureters. IN these there was no considerable deviation from a state of soundness; they were lax or flabby, but no rupture of any of their vessels, or any calculi discoverable.

Urinary Bladder. THIS was in its natural situation not the least thickened, had no sand or gravel in it, nor did it adhere preternaturally to any of the circumjacent parts ; and the muscular sphincter of its neck yielded readily to the introduction of the finger from the bladder into the urethra.

Uterus. IN its cavity was contained about a drachm of thick, darkish, foetid pus ; but no other appearance of disease in its body.

Tubæ Fallopianæ. WERE larger than common in virgins, and strung with several *hydatids*, or *vesiculæ*, the size of a walnut, filled with a watery glutinous humour.

Corpora Fimbriata. Had a gangrenous appearance.

Ovaria. WERE enlarged to the size of a small hen's egg, and contained a considerable quantity of a clear limpid fluid immediately under the first coat.

IN the history of a complaint so lengthy as this, where there is nothing new occurs

for many days or weeks, to enter into the minute detail of a diary, would not only exhaust the patience of the reader, but far exceed the bounds commonly prescribed to papers of this kind. I have endeavoured to exhibit all the principal phenomena attending this uncommon case, from the original minutes which I kept, in as simple a manner as the nature of it would admit.

IN order to elucidate the case more satisfactorily to those readers, whose circumstances, perhaps, have not afforded them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the late discoveries and improvements in the knowledge of the *lymphatic system*, or in those diseases, either arising from, or accompanied with, a retrograde motion of the fluids in the human body; I hope it may not be thought improper to close this paper with some observations upon these subjects, as well as some others connected with the case in question.

BUT before I proceed to this, it ought not to be forgotten, that this young woman, when a child, was so unfortunate as to have a quantity of boiling water fall on her body,
by

by which the greater part of the left *hypo-*
chondrium was so deeply scalded, that her
life was despaired of for several days. How
far this might operate towards laying a foun-
dation for the pain and distress which she suf-
fered in this side for such a length of time, I
cannot determine.

As the *acmè* of life approached, the subja-
cent vessels of that side might not evolve in
the same ratio with the rest, or their condi-
tion might perhaps be otherwise altered, so as
to embarrass the powers of circulation and
respiration ; but the figure of her chest was
not perceptibly injured, though the cicatrix
occasioned by the scald was large and deep.

AN Ischuria arising from almost any cause,
is a disease, in general, not only extremely
painful,* in its advanced stages, but justly
looked upon as one of a very alarming na-
ture.

H 2

THE

* *Tiberius, the Roman Emperor*, was not ignorant of
the torture arising from a suppression of urine ; since we
are told that he used to tie up the urethra, in those whom
he hated most ; after first obliging them to drink largely
of water.

THE causes of a preternatural retention of urine are various. It has been considered as arising 1st. From atony in the muscular fibres of the body of the bladder, depriving it of the natural power of contraction. 2nd. From a paralytic state of that organ; in which case the natural stimulus of the urine is incapable of producing its usual effect, while such insensibility remains. 3d. From inflammation or spasm of the muscular fasciculi which surround the opening of the bladder into the urethra. 4th. From the urinary canal leading from the bladder, being rendered incapable of dilatation, by inflammation, spasm, stricture or pressure. 5th. From an extraneous body, as a stone lying upon the orifice of the bladder, or lodged in the urethra. 6th. From laceration or bursting of the coats of the bladder.

SAUVAGES, with his usual minuteness, has divided this complaint into no less than 44 species. The one that fell to the lot of this poor unhappy girl was undoubtedly what he calls the *Ischuria vesicalis paralytica*. And whatever might have been the cause of this unhappy state of the bladder, it could not be

so clearly ascertained in the history of her case as I could have wished. It does not, however, admit of a doubt, that the contractile power of her bladder was not sufficient to overcome the resistance of the sphincter of its neck. Had the catheter been used before the paralytic affection of this viscus took place, the energy of the *extrusores urinæ* would, in all probability, have been restored, and the retrograde course of her urine been prevented.

THAT of the history of this case which may appear the most surprising, is the extraordinary *outlets* that nature found for the evacuation of the urine. And it may very naturally be asked, how is it possible that this person should discharge such large quantities of urine by vomiting and by stool for the space of three years, and even gravel for a considerable part of that time; yet upon the examination of the viscera, no breach of the bladder or any part of the alimentary canal could be discovered? But however extraordinary this may appear to those who have been led to conclude, that there is no other way for fluids to pass from the stomach into the bladder, and *vice versa*, but by the arterial circulation; still facts are of too stubborn a nature

nature to bend to the systems of the most ingenious theorists. To the truth of this remark, physicians and surgeons of extensive practice, who have united reading, reasoning, and observation, can testify.

AT every period of the healing art there have been those who were firmly persuaded, that there was such a connection between the stomach and the bladder, as that in certain conditions of the human body, fluids would pass from the former to the latter, without entering the common course of sanguiferous circulation. But the circumstances necessary to ascertain the fact, were reserved for those of the present century to discover.

MR. Hewson and some other ingenious modern physiologists, have demonstrated, that the urinary lymphatics are joined with the intestinal absorbents, by numerous stomatomoses. This being known as an anatomical truth, the conjectures of the ancients in this respect appear well founded. And although fluids passing from the stomach into the bladder, by the urinary branches of the lymphatics, must in all probability, invert the com-
mon

mon order of their valvular mechanism, yet it is well known, that this is not the only instance of such an inversion taking place in the other parts of our system, under particular circumstances and conditions of our bodies, by a retrograde motion of their contents.

WERE it not for fear of swelling these observations to an unwarrantable length, I could not refrain from quoting the judicious, scientific and conclusive experiments of Mr. *Darwine* upon this subject, as well as those of *M. Macquire* in his *Dictionary of Chemistry*, under the article *urine*, to prove not only the existence of such a direct communication between the alimentary canal and the urinary bladder, but also to shew that many substances pass from the stomach to the *vesica urinaria*, without undergoing any considerable alteration in the nature of their peculiar properties.

THE existence of such a vascular connection between the alimentary canal and urinary bladder being admitted, and the certainty of fluids passing in particular circumstances from the former to the latter *in rectissimo cursu*, being

ing no longer problematical ; it may still be thought doubtful by some, whether the urine in the bladder can possibly ascend into the stomach, though water in this viscus may descend into the other.

It has not escaped the observation of physicians in every period of the healing art, that patients labouring under an Ischury, have been known to pass their urine off through the pores of their skin *. And there are some instances

* A Fisherman belonging to this town, 55 years old, after being much fatigued with labour, until he became quite sweaty, in the month of November, and exposed in the water immediately after, was taken with a suppression of urine, for which he was directed to take some purging salts and mercurial pills. I was desired to attend him, but could not till the 4th day of his disease. I found his complaint so very pressing, that after he was bled, and had an anodyne oleaginous clyster without relief. I introduced the catheter and took from him a large quantity of high coloured urine, by which he was immediately made easy. The cause not being removed, his urine began to accumulate so fast, that, by the next day it became troublesome. I ordered him a saline diuretic mixture, and attempted to pass a bougie into his bladder, but was foiled ; I tried different sizes ineffectually. Gentle cathartic medicines, with a repetition of the anodyne injections were used, but his complaint continued obstinate

On

instances upon medical record, of a ptyalism coming on in consequence of retained urine in the body.

DR.

On the 4th day from the commencement of this last accumulation, his fever was very high, had much thirst, and complained of great pain in his head. I took more blood from him, which was very buffy, and continued the several medicines before in use. I tried again the bougies and catheter without effect; he was put into warm water, and after it cold water was thrown on his extremities; but not a drop of urine could be produced. Upon the 5th he was more swelled; he was put into the bath again, and a variety of other means were used. His brain was now evidently affected. He dozed much; a *urinous sweat* came out upon him plentifully. Upon the 6th he was seized with a vomiting which continued till night with very little intermission. His case now seemed desperate, as death appeared to be fast approaching. I let him more blood, and directed him again into the bath, with a determination, if he should not be relieved by this, to puncture the bladder without delay. While in the bath, he was seized with a *liepothermia*, and in this condition carried to bed. His urine now began to flow, though insensibly to himself. He sweat much, continued to have fainting fits, and vomited, by spells, through the night. By the morning the spasm was so far overcome in the neck of the bladder, that he was out of pain, though not freed from all his urine. It however continued to flow, and his bladder slowly recovered its expulsive power, till he was entirely well.

DR. Daniel, in the Medical Communications, Vol. I. relates a case of a woman, who had a *ptyalism*, apparently occasioned by a diminished secretion of urine, cured by diluted draughts of alkaline salts. And Mr. Warner, in his judicious collection of cases in Surgery, has recorded the extraordinary case of a young woman, who, in attempting to raise a weight above her strength, was taken with a pain in the small of her back, accompanied with a total suppression of urine, which continued five days, notwithstanding the most judicious means were used to remove it. Upon the 5th, she was relieved by the introduction of the catheter. During this suppression she was seized with an acute fever, and for eighteen or twenty hours before her urine was drawn off, she discharged by the mouth, a great quantity of saltish water, tinged with blood, which, upon lying down, flowed in so great quantities as to threaten suffocation. Upon this case, Mr. Warner, contrary to his general method, makes no remarks; he does not even conjecture how this saltish water could come from the bladder to the mouth. This girl remained for
near

near three years, without passing any water but by the assistance of the catheter. She was finally cured by dividing the urethra, and taking, by ligature, out of the neck of the bladder an excrescence the size of a turkey's egg.

WHILE writing this, I have the care of a black girl more than 20 years of age, who has for near two years been troubled with a variety of distressing sensations, which appear to arise from polypus concretions in the heart and large blood vessels. She first complained of pain deep in the thorax, extending down the right side into the liver. Her pulse was slow, *unequal*, and *intermitting*; and upon motion she frequently complained of faintness, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. Her tongue was generally foul, had but little appetite, and was subject to costiveness. But, till within about three months, by small bleedings, epispastics, and eccoprotics, joined to a cooling laxative diet, she was enabled to keep about house the most of the time. For the three months last past, all these symptoms increased, and induced a multiplicity of others. She at sundry

dry times had a paucity of urine followed by a *ptyalism*. These, however, appeared to give way to the remedies that were used, till within about six weeks past; when she was seized with a total suppression, which lasted eight days, followed with a vomiting and *pytalism*. During all this time, her bladder was not so much distended as to make the *hypogastrium* tense, or tender to the touch. I however drew off above two pints of water, with the catheter, which was neither high coloured nor foetid. She now seldom passes her urine oftener than once in three or four days, and then not in considerable quantities. She spits nearly three pints of a saltish water mixed with phlegm, every 24 hours, vomits more or less every day, a brackish pituit, and has nothing pass her bowels, without assistance. In her severest paroxysms of distress she is extremely agitated with tremors, *subfultus tendinum*, vomiting and convulsions, accompanied with such a furious delirium, that the family are obliged to confine her with cords. She froths and foams at the mouth, like the ancient *Dæmoniacs*; and what is peculiarly singular and worthy of remarking, is, in her most violent agonies, *her pulse*

pulse lose entirely the intermission and inequality that they always have at the intervals of her greatest ease and tranquillity. They are, however, generally quick and small. She has very frequently a *scotomia*, pain in her head and eyes, and indeed in every part of her body, but more especially in her back and lumbar regions ; and in proportion to the diminished discharge of urine, her vomiting, ptyalism, and universal distress are increased. She has frequent returns of a distention, soreness, and pulsation in the external iliac artery of the right side, which extends down the thigh. Whether this ptyalism was occasioned by a diminished secretion of urine in the kidneys, or from the retention of it in the bladder, is very uncertain. The pain in her back and loins has been very constant for many weeks, and she did not appear to suffer as much from retained urine in the bladder as might be expected, considering that she so seldom voids it in the natural way. It, however, does admit of a doubt that the discharge of her stomach and fauces are urinous.

WHEN nature is hardly pushed, she has many resources that a mere knowledge of the
anato-

anatomical structure of our bodies, as far as it has been investigated, has not been able to discover to us. And though she often makes use of such violent means to free herself of disease, as to destroy the existence of the *vital principle itself*, yet we are often astonished with recoveries that the most cautious prognosticators had deemed impossible.

WHETHER, in these cases, the urine passes back into the system by percolation, or inverts the course of circulation in the urinary lymphatics, may be matter of doubt with many, though I am decidedly of the latter opinion, from what I have observed in more cases than one of this kind. In the above related case of L. F. I never could discover the least smell of urine in either her sweat or perspiration.

EVERY circumstance considered in this case, it appears to me beyond even a doubt, that the retrograde course of the urine was through the lymphatics into the intestines and stomach; that when it went into the former, it soon excited a passage downwards; and when it could find none in either of these

these ways (as was the case for three days) it forced one through the *urachus* out at the navel; nor does our not being able, (from the hasty manner in which we were obliged to conduct our examination) to discover these passages in a state of enlargement, amount to any proof to the contrary; since it is well known, that in dead bodies such an alteration soon takes place in the vessels by collapse and otherwise, as often to defeat a much more advantageous opportunity for the discovery of disease.

Few physicians of experience and observation but must have noticed instances of partial, sudden, and extraordinary actions of the vessels in cases which have fallen under their care; such as the translocation of the matter, of chyle, of milk, &c. and mention is frequently made of them in books of medicine. But I do not remember an instance on record, of a case exactly similar to that which is the subject of this article.

THAT which comes the nearest to it of any within my present recollection, is one taken notice of by Dr. Percival in his 2d Vol.

of a woman with an encysted dropfy of the left *ovarium*, who, after a spontaneous vomiting of feveral days, during which she brought up three gallons of water, was entirely cured, by this difcharge, of a dropfy that was before looked upon as incurable.

ANOTHER case of the extraordinary energy of the absorbing lymphatics, is recorded by Dr. Simpson, of a young man who was feized with a fever, to which a diarrhoea fucceeded, with an extreme ftupor. He would drink nothing to allay his thirft, though burning up with the violent heat. He ordered his feet to be immerfed in warm water, which being done, he (the Doctor) fuddenly perceived a furprifing decrease of the water in the veffels, abforbed by his feet, and poured out again *per anum* like a cataract.

ANOTHER case mentioned by Dr. Chalmers of South-Carolina, of a negro man who was hung alive in gibbets, and in that fituation deprived of any kind of drink, yet had regularly a difcharge of nearly the fame quantity of urine every morning. This, as he obferves, undoubtedly took place, in con-

sequence of the absorption of the dews which fell during the night.

ONE more circumstance in the case of this girl appears worthy of a particular remark, as it tends strongly to evince the extraordinary power of the absorbing vessels of her mouth, œsophagus, and stomach; since it appears that she was supported for ten weeks at a time in no other way than that of absorption; as she never kept any nourishment on her stomach for more than ten or fifteen minutes after eating, during the above-mentioned period, before a vomiting ensued and continued till her stomach was, to appearance, entirely evacuated.

FROM the effect of the sudden shocks she experienced by the fright from thunder, as well as the falling of the window, as mentioned in the history of her case, I should have been induced to employ the power of electricity for her; but not being able to procure an apparatus of that kind, till towards the close of her disorder, it was unavoidably omitted.

By what secret instruments in her extraordinary system the stone in the bladder was decomposed, is no less surprising than many other appearances in her case. Though such a state of the fluids in the body may be as easily conceived of, as that which changes the hardest bones of adults into a substance as soft as mummy. This, though a rare occurrence, is nevertheless true.

X.

Two Cases of the Retroversio Uteri, to which are added a few remarks and observations on that Disease, and the different species of Procidentia Uteri. By Isaac Senter, M. D. Read February 2d, 1790.

I WAS sent for on the 8th of September, A. D. 1787, in the afternoon, to see Mrs. B——, turned of 37 years of age, supposed to be 13 weeks gone with her 15th child, including three immature births.

SHE was of a very lean, relaxed, and delicate constitution, fallow complexion, irregular

lar in her menses when she was not with child, and, during her pregnancies, suffered so much from an acid stomach, costiveness, fever, *fluor albus*, *dyspepsia*, &c. that she was never able to nurse any of her children after the two first.

SHE now complained of a difficult *micturition*, pain, and what is commonly called by the good-women, a *bearing-down*. Her pulse was small and very frequent; had a dry skin, furred tongue, with considerable thirst, costiveness, &c. I directed a cool laxative diuretic draught, to be taken every two hours, and a clyster in the evening.

EARLY on Sunday morning the 9th. I was called again to her, in great haste, and was informed by the nurse that she had passed a very restless night, had voided neither *urine* nor *faeces*, though she had made many attempts, and had been sitting over the steams of a hot decoction of emollient herbs.

As the case now appeared to me of a more alarming nature, I made a more particular enquiry into the circumstances attending it;

when the patient informed me, that about a week before my being called in, she made a *mis-step* in going down her chamber stairs, at which time she felt such an uncommon sensation as occasioned a fit of fainting.

SHE soon recovered from that, but continued in much pain in her back, pelvis, &c. and perceived an unusual difficulty in walking as well as in passing her urine; and that the *dysuria*, costiveness, and pain had increased from the time of this accident to that of my visiting her.

IT now occurred to me that it was a *Retroversio Uteri*—and when I had explained to her the nature of it, I suggested the necessity of a proper examination. The severity of her pain induced a ready compliance—and, agreeably to my expectations, I found a tumour, tense and elastic, of the bigness of a child's head, within two inches of the external *labia pudendorum*, so firmly wedged in between the *symphysis pubis* and *os coccygis* that it appeared immoveable, and pressed so exceedingly hard against the lower part of the *rectum*, that nothing could pass that tube without

out making use of more force than she could conveniently bear.

I PASSED my fore finger up the *vagina*, under the *symphisis pubis*, and with much difficulty discovered the *os tinæ*, pressing upon the upper part of the *urethra* with a force I could not overcome. I now made fundry attempts to raise the *tumour* and press it back into the abdomen, but they were ineffectual. I then examined the *hypogastric region*, which I found in a state of tumefaction and tenderness. I ordered the nurse to give a laxative clyster while I went home for a catheter.

UPON my return I found that the severity of her throes, had forced the injection from her immediately after its exhibition, and that it had only served to increase her pain.

HER distress was now so extreme that she could not answer to any questions I asked her. I desired her to take a position favourable for the introduction of the catheter: I attempted to pass it with as much expedition as possible, and found no difficulty until the
instrument

instrument had nearly reached the neck of the bladder, where the *vaginal tumour* pressed so hard that I was obliged to give different directions to the point of the catheter before I could find admittance: I however effected it, and took from her about *six pints* of *urine*. This diminished her pain so much that I was in hopes of succeeding in my next efforts. These, however, proved ineffectual as before. I requested the favour of her to let me place her upon her *knees* and *elbows*, with her head and breast low on the pallet. I then gently introduced my right hand into the *vagina*, and encircled the tumour as much as possible with my fingers, with a view of applying the necessary force, with less injury to the uterus and its contents, as well as to discover more readily the particular parts that gave the greatest resistance,

NOTWITHSTANDING the bladder had been so completely emptied, and her position so favourable for the reduction, it required such a force to overcome the resistance of the parts, (for her strainings were violent) as I should not have dared to use, if the life of my patient had not appeared so imminently endangered

endangered by a failure in the attempt. After a few minutes steady pressure, and gently disengaging it from the upper part of the *symphysis pubis*, &c. it began to give way, and I soon conducted it into the abdomen, above the brim of the *pelvis*, when she cried out with raptures of joy, "*I am in a new world.*"

SHE was then turned upon her side, and the nurse was ordered to administer a clyster; after the operation of which she was conducted to bed, and her hips raised by pillows, where she was ordered to remain, in a recumbent posture, for several days.

By the help of diet and cooling laxative medicines, suitable to her circumstances, she passed her urine and stools with ease and freedom, and, in the course of a week, she was allowed to sit up the greater part of the day in an easy chair.

SHE took a strengthening electuary, with some of *elixir vitrioli* for several weeks, and observed more caution than usual in her exercise, till the *uterine tumour* had become so large as to render a descension impossible.

DURING

DURING the remainder of her pregnancy she took as much exercise as usual, and was put to bed of a full grown healthy child.

IN her labour nothing extraordinary happened. Her pains were equal to the task; and the principal point I found necessary to attend to was keeping back the *os tincæ* from coming too low within the bones, after it was sufficiently dilated to let the head pass, and to assist the shoulders in the necessary half-turn, as well as to prevent them from following the head too suddenly.

SHE flooded after delivery more than was usual for her, (though she always suffered in that respect more than was common for other women) and the *uterus* contracted with more difficulty: Her recovery, however, was beyond her expectations.

FOUR months after this she again became pregnant, and between the third and fourth month I was called to her on account of a weight, pain, and pressure in her *pelvis*, *dysuria*, difficulty of walking, &c. which had been gradually increasing for a fortnight.

SHE

SHE was now very much alarmed, apprehending the same difficulty as before, though she was not sensible of experiencing any similar accident.

BUT she felt such a pressing down at the bottom of her belly as to give her great uneasiness, exclusive of the pain arising from her urinary obstruction.

NOT doubting of the true nature of her complaints, I requested the nurse to put her to bed, and told her I would call upon her again in a few minutes. I put a *catheter* in my pocket, and upon my return found her *uterus* in a state of *retroversion*, though in a less degree than before. I found the *os uteri* canted under the *symphysis* of the *ossa pubis*; and the *vaginal tumour* not so low in the pelvis as before. It was however so locked in between the surrounding bones, as by the touch, to give it the appearance of a pretty *firm, resisting, encysted tumour*.

I EMPTIED the bladder by the *catheter* with very little difficulty, which contained
less

less urine than in the other case ; and placing her upon her *knees* and *elbows*, as before, I effected the reposition of the *uterus* without much resistance.

A CLYSTER was now directed her, and the same position in the bed, precaution when up, medicine, diet, &c. as were successful in the first case. She soon recovered so as to be able to move about her chamber with caution, went her full time out, and I again put her to bed of a full grown healthy child, without any occurrence worthy of notice during her travel, except a more severe flooding than she had ever experienced, which commenced upon the delivery of the child. This appeared to be in consequence of a *partial detachment* of the *placenta* during labour. This induced me to finish the delivery as soon as possible, without using more force than was proper. But the contractile power of the uterus not being sufficient to stop the open vessels, the *hæmorrhage* continued till she was very much exhausted ; notwithstanding the constant application of cold wet cloths to the *hypogastrium*, with cooling draughts, acidulated with the *vitriolic acid*, &c.

HER

HER recovery was, consequently, tedious; though she now enjoys a degree of health little different from what she has done for many years.

IT was a current opinion among the ancient physicians, that the *uterus* was entirely supported in its proper place by the *broad and round ligaments*; and that it could not suffer a *descension* without the first of these being very much *relaxed*, or what they thought was much more common, *entirely broken*.

BUT a more accurate anatomical knowledge of the *uterus* and its appendages, with what has been collected from the inspection of the bodies of those who have died of a displacement of this organ, has demonstrated to the moderns, that the *uterus* is held in its natural situation principally by *the fundus of the vagina* upon which it rests; and that it is capable of suffering a complete *prolapsus*, whenever the upper part of the *vagina* becomes so relaxed as to admit the body of the *uterus* to pass through it.

THIS

THIS error of the ancients is, however, much less surprising than that physicians of a much later date, and of no small estimation in their profession, should have publicly doubted of the *reality* of either a *descension* or *retroversion* of the *uterus*.

To determine, *à priori*, merely from the anatomical structure of a part of the human body, what *can* or *cannot* happen to it by accident or other morbid causes, is a mode of reasoning too fallacious to found any general doctrine upon in the healing art.

To illustrate the truth of this observation, we need only cite the conclusion of the great BOERHAAVE, upon the dislocation of the head of the *os femoris*. From the very great strength of the *ligaments*, and *depth* of the *socket* in that articulation, the learned *professor* was of the opinion that the thigh bone was never dislocated by external violence. The contrary of this, however, has been proved satisfactorily since his day, by several well authenticated cases from practical surgeons and physicians of eminence.

To particularise the different species of the *procidentia uteri*, the various means by which the *uterus* may be displaced, and the remedies which have been, and are now in use for the cure, would exceed the limits which I have prescribed to these remarks. They are treated of by several of the *systematic writers* in medicine ; but I think, in general, in a loose and unsatisfactory manner. Nor has the disease, in its different kinds and stages, till within a few years past, been handled scientifically by any one with whose works I am acquainted.

IN the different species of the *procidentia uteri*, from a slight *descensus* to a complete *inversion*, the *fundus uteri* appears to me to descend generally in a pretty direct line with the *vagina* : while in that of a *retroversion*, the *os tincæ* and *cervix uteri*, are generally raised higher in the *pelvis* than is natural : and in all the cases I have observed, beside those related above, these parts were thrown under the *symphysis pubis*, and pressed, more or less, upon the upper part of the *urethra* and *bladder*.

As

As this retroverted state of the *uterus* appears to me to be more peculiar to pregnancy, such a position of that organ when displaced, is not to be wondered at, from its anterior connection with the bladder, by which it is carried up above the brim of the *pelvis*, in proportion as the *fundus* of the *urinary viscus* is distended with water by a suppression; while on its posterior parts it is attached to the *intestinum rectum*, an accumulation of *fæces*, (to which pregnant women are so very prone) in that tube, serves to press this part of the *uterus* down into the hollow of the *sacrum*. Add to this, the continual straining occasioned by the retention of *urine and fæces*, with the uneasiness, and in the worst stages of the complaint, the excruciating pain from the *strangulated uterus*, all naturally contribute to increase the malady. In this *hernial* state of the *uterus*, some degree of inflammation soon takes place; and were it not that the *os tincae* is generally pressed so hard against the bones of the *pubis* and distended bladder, which prevents any dilatation of its orifice, nature would most probably very often relieve herself by an expulsion of the *fætus*. And I have known more instances than one of abortions,

tions, which appeared to me to take place in consequence of a *descent* of the *uterus*, but in such a direct line, as to leave the *os tincae* room to dilate whenever the contents of the *uterus* pressed sufficiently hard upon it.

IN differently constructed *pelvises*, as well as the different causes producing this disease, some considerable variation with respect to the direction of the *uterus*, may, and no doubt has, taken place in a *retroverted* state. The *os tincae* and *collum uteri* may be thrown into the hollow of the *coccyx* and the *fundus uteri* lodged upon the *pubis*; or it may descend in a direct line with the *axis* of the *uterus*. But I believe these positions very rarely happen, especially where there is any considerable accumulation of *urine and fæces* accompanying the first stages of the disease.

I HAVE know several instances of women in labour, at their full reckoning, when the *orificium uteri* was thrown high up into the hollow of the *sacrum*, and remained so many hours, after the head of the child had pressed the anterior part of the *collum uteri*, low down under the upper edge of the *symphysis pubis*.

But

BUT they were in general, tedious travels, owing principally to the rigidity of the *os tinæ*, and the mal-direction of the *uterus*.

IN whatever manner the *uterus* is displaced, the earlier it is attended to the more easily the difficulty is removed : and in the more early stages of it, by an advantageous posture of the woman, joined to a freedom of the discharges of the bladder and *alvine tube*, it is not improbable that the *uterus* might, in some instances, restore itself to its natural situation.

BUT if once this disease gets so far advanced, as totally to obstruct the exit of the *urine* and *fæces*, the hand of a dexterous *Accoucheur* appears to me indispensibly necessary to effect the reposition.

BUT previous to this, the *bladder* and the *rectum* ought, if possible, to be emptied by the gentlest means that can effect it. And the patient in this, as in all other cases of *strangulated herniæ* ought to lose blood immediately, unless contraindicated by a very relaxed and enfeebled constitution.

OTHER means have been directed, as well by ancient, as modern physicians, for restoring the uterus when displaced. However, in advanced stages of this malady, no time should be lost in employing any other remedy than the *manual operation*.

IF a reposition cannot be effected by the hand, as has sometimes been the case, the celebrated Dr. *William Hunter of London*, to whom the world is so much indebted for his judicious directions in this, as well as some other diseases, advise to puncture the *uterus* with a *trochar*, in order to discharge the *liquor amnii*, and thereby facilitate the reduction of the *vaginal tumour*.

XI.

An account of a supposed case of Internal Dropsy of the Brain, successfully treated by Mercury; by Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c. Read May 4th, 1790.

MISS S. F. aged 26, the daughter of a reputable citizen of Philadelphia, was seized about six months ago, in consequence of having taken cold by wetting her feet, with a puking after taking aliment, and a pain in her head, both of which complaints were so slight as not to confine her, for five months, to the house. During this time she was frequently troubled with a coldness in her hands, and pains in her neck, shoulders and limbs, which she supposed to be of the rheumatic kind. Her eye-sight was likewise impaired so that she could not read by candle-light; but under all these circumstances her appetite was better than usual, her bowels were regular, and the catamenia diminished only a little in quantity.

ABOUT

ABOUT eight weeks ago the pain in her head encreased, and was ushered in every afternoon by a chilly fit. The puking became more constant—She seldom passed a night without being attacked by it about 12 o'clock. Much bile was discharged from her stomach. Her bowels became obstinately bound, so as to be opened only by means of glysters given every day.

IN this situation, I was sent for to visit her, in consultation with Dr. Say, who had administered to her all the usual remedies for a weakness of the stomach. Her pulse was slow, her skin dry, and her countenance indicated great languor and distress. Upon my first visit I suspected, with Dr. Say, the disease to be a high degree of DYSPEPSY, and suggested the exhibition of milk by spoonfuls in the manner recommended by the late Dr. William Hunter. For a while her stomach retained this mild aliment, but two days afterwards, she was seized with a return of her vomiting, accompanied by a violent convulsion, together with a perpetual winking, and a turning up of the whites of her eyes when she

dosed. She complained now more than ever of a pain in the back part of her head, and was frequently delirious. Her costiveness continued, and she passed more than four and twenty hours without discharging any urine. From this new complexion of her symptoms, we changed our opinion of the cause of her disorder, and suspected an effusion of water in the brain. Under the impresson of this idea we directed a large quantity of mercurial ointment to be rubbed on her side. The next day she had another fit, which was followed by an encrease of her delirium and a low weak pulse. On the third day from the application of the ointment, the mercury affected her mouth. For several days she discharged about a quart of saliva in the course of four and twenty hours. It was extremely agreeable to observe, in one week, from the time the mercury began to act upon the glands of her throat, that the delirium left her—her stomach retained aliment—her pulse became full, though somewhat quicker than natural,—and her sleep, with the help of an anodyne, was easy and refreshing. In two weeks from the application of the mercury she walked about
her

her room, and appeared to be perfectly recovered. Her complexion, strength and cheerfulness, a month afterwards, afforded marks of her restoration to perfect health.

A DILATATION of the pupil and strabismus were absent in this supposed case of internal dropfy of the brain. Diseases with a train regular symptoms are to be found chiefly in books. The slowness of the pulse in one, and its quickness in another stage—the vomiting mentioned by Dr. Huck in the case of Hargrave *, the pains in the limbs—the obstinate pain in the head—the diminution of sight—the slow discharges by urine and stools, and lastly, the convulsions, all of which occurred in the above case, appear to be the most common and characteristic symptoms of an effusion of water in the ventricles of the brain.

THERE was one more symptom, which I discovered after the recovery of our patient, which
I have

* In the account of Hydrocephalus internus, published in Dr. Fothergill's works.

have I never known to be absent from this disorder, viz. *troublesome and distressing dreams*. She informed me, that from the first attack of her disease, they had rendered her nights miserable; and that she had not known any relief from them, scarcely for a single night, till after her recovery.

XII.

A short Account of the Influenza which prevailed in America in the year 1789. By William Currie. Read May 4, 1790.

A DISEASE known in Europe by the name of the Influenza, by which is meant a contagious catarrh, made its appearance in North-America in 1789. Whether it originated in this country, or was imported, or which of the northern states it first appeared in, I have not learned; but there is sufficient proof that it appeared in New-York some time before it was observed in Philadelphia.

It appeared in the place last mentioned the latter end of September, during the annual meeting of the *Friends*, by some of whom, perhaps, it was brought from New-York.

From Philadelphia it spread to all the southern states in the course of a few weeks; but whether it proceeded to the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi, or affected any of the Indian tribes, I have not been able to learn.

Its continuance in Philadelphia was about seven weeks, during which time the major part of the inhabitants were affected by it. The rapidity of its progress, and the universality of its sway, gave rise to an opinion with some that its cause was blended with, or suspended in the air, and conveyed by the winds. But the known manner in which every other contagious disease is propagated renders this conjecture groundless.

THE origin of this disease, as well as that of the small-pox and measles, appears to be involved in impenetrable obscurity.

THIS

THIS disease commenced with symptoms of lassitude, debility, and chilliness, succeeded by feverish heat, oppression about the præcordia, sense of fulness and pain in the fore-part of the head and in the thorax, and also in the back, together with a teasing cough, and a discharge of thin acrid fluid from the bronchiæ and nostrils. Some were also troubled with sneezing and sore-eyes—and during the chill, several were affected with an inclination to puke, or with a diarrhœa.

I MET with a few who had the symptoms of pneumonia, but these cases were not very common.

IN general, the pulse was accelerated, and the skin considerably hotter than natural for the first two or three days, but the pulse was seldom full or very hard—In many it was low, weak, and frequent—the appetite was always impaired. The feverish symptoms, pain and cough, generally increased for the first three or four days, but after that time gradually decreased, and for the most part ceased altogether by the eighth. When the symptoms began to abate, a diaphoresis was generally

generally observed, as well as a freer expectoration.

THIS disease proved fatal to none, except a few very infirm or phthical patients, in Philadelphia—but in the southern states it was more mortal.

IN the cure of this disease, in general, mild laxatives, joined with antimonials, and the antiphlogistic regimen, with bleeding, occasionally, when the pulse was full and hard, were all that I found necessary for the removal of the inflammatory symptoms: After which I found moderate doses of opium the most certain remedy for the cough.

THE cases, however, in which I found bleeding of service, were very few in comparison of those in which it was the reverse.

MILD emetics had good effects after the inflammatory symptoms began to subside; whether they would have been useful at an earlier period I do not know, as I did not make trial of them.

THOSE

THOSE who were left weak and languid had their strength and health restored by taking a decoction of bark, with elixir of vitriol—or an infusion of columbo root, and by the moderate use of claret, or other sound wine, a nutritive diet of easy digestion, exercise, and suitable cloathing.

Ac-

XIII.

ACCOUNT of the STATE of the BARO-
METER.

M	B.	JANUARY, 1790.	W.
1	30.4	Fine pleasant day -	S. W.
2	30.4	Do. calm - -	-
3	30.4	Do. - - -	-
4	30.4	Do. - - -	-
5	30.4	Cloudy overcast -	N.
6	30.5	Clear, frosty day -	N.
7	30.0	Cloudy, with showers -	S. W.
8	29.7	Overcast - -	S. W.
9	29.5	Clear day, - -	W.
10	30.0	Do. and windy -	N. W.
11	30.0	Hazy, with snow -	S. E.
12	30.0	Cloudy - -	S.
13	30.0	Do. and rain P. M. -	S. E.
14	30.3	Foggy calm day -	-
15	30.3	Snow and rain P. M. -	N. E.
16	30.0	Rainy day - -	S. W.
17	30.0	Fine clear day -	W.
18	30.0	Hazy, foggy, calm day -	-
19	29.5	Thick, foggy and calm -	-
20	30.0	Fair windy day -	N. W.
21	30.0	Clear cold wind -	N. W.
22	30.0	Do. warmer -	S. W.
23	30.0	Fine pleasant day -	S. W.
24	29.7	Rain and light snow -	N. E.
25	30.0	Hazy overcast sky -	N.
26	30.0	Do. and rain at night -	S.
27	29.7	Snowy day - -	W.
28	30.0	Foggy morning. P. M. clear	W.
29	30.0	Fine clear day -	W.
30	30.0	Do. - - -	-
31	30.4	Do. - - -	-

M	B.	F E B R U A R Y, 1790.	W.
1	30.0	Rainy day - -	- N. E.
2	30.0	Overcast - -	- N.
3	30.0	Do. - -	- N.
4	29.5	Heavy rain and fleet -	- E.
5	30.0	Clear cold day, wind -	- N. W.
6	30.4	Do. very cold -	- N. W.
7	30.0	Overcast and wind at -	- S. W.
8	30.0	Fine clear day, high wind -	- N. W.
9	30.0	Snow A. M. wind -	- W.
10	30.3	Clear day and severe frost -	- N. W.
11	30.3	Do. - -	- W.
12	30.5	Do. - -	-
13	30.5	Do. more moderate -	-
14	30.0	Rain and hail -	- S.
15	30.0	Fine pleasant day -	-
16	30.0	Rainy, foggy day -	- S.
17	29.7	Do. - -	- N. E.
18	29.7	Hazy foggy day -	- E.
19	29.5	Fine fair day -	- W.
20	29.5	Foggy, rainy day -	- S. E.
21	29.5	Hazy, foggy day -	- E.
22	29.5	Do. - -	-
23	29.5	Do. - -	-
24	29.3	Thick fog and rain. P. M. fair -	- S. W.
25	29.7	Clear day, high wind -	- N. W.
26	30.0	Fair pleasant morning, calm -	-
27	30.0	Do. windy -	- N. W.
28	30.0	Do. high wind -	- S. W.

(157)

M.	B.	M A R C H, 1790.	W.
1	29.5	Fair morning. P. M. snow and rain	N. E.
2	29.5	Overcast calm morning	-
3	29.5	Clear day, high wind	- W.
4	30.0	Do. very cold	- N. W.
5	30.0	Fair pleasant day	- S.
6	29.5	Flying clouds and showers	- S.
7	29.5	High wind and cold	- N. W.
8	30.0	Do.	- W.
9	30.5	Do. and extreme cold	- N. W.
10	30.0	Overcast. P. M. snow	- W.
11	30.0	Deep snow	- W.
12	30.0	Fair day	- W.
13	30.0	Overcast, rainy	- S. W.
14	30.0	Do. A. M. P. M. clear	- S. W.
15	30.3	Fair pleasant day	- N. W.
16	30.3	Overcast rainy day	- S. E.
17	29.5	Do.	- S. E.
18	30.0	Clear day	- N. W.
19	30.3	Do. very pleasant	- N. W.
20	30.3	Do. but colder	- S. E.
21	30.0	Fine pleasant day	- S.
22	30.0	Overcast with showers P. M.	- E.
23	30.0	Do. A. M. P. M. clear	- N. E.
24	29.7	Rainy day	- N. E.
25	29.7	Fair and calm	-
26	30.0	Rainy day	- E.
27	29.5	Showers and sunshine	- S.
28	29.5	Overcast	- N. E.
29	30.0	Do.	- N. E.
30	30.0	Clear day	- N. W.
31	30.3	Do.	- W.

(158)

M	B.	A P R I L, 1790.	W.
1	30.0	Fair - - -	S. E.
2	29.3	Hard rain - - -	S. W.
3	30.0	Fair pleasant day - - -	W.
4	30.0	Do. - - -	S.
5	30.0	Do. - - -	S. E.
6	30.0	Heavy rain all day - - -	N. E.
7	30.0	Clear pleasant day - - -	W.
8	30.0	Do. - - -	S. W.
9	29.5	Do. - - -	S.
10	29.5	Do. with thunder gust - - -	W.
11	29.3	Clouds, showers and sunshine - - -	W.
12	29.7	Fair day - - -	W.
13	29.7	Do. - - -	W.
14	29.7	Rainy day - - -	E.
15	29.7	Do. - - -	N. E.
16	30.0	Cold clear day - - -	E.
17	30.0	Cloudy and cold - - -	N. E.
18	29.5	Storm of rain and wind - - -	N. E.
19	29.5	Clear day - - -	N. W.
20	29.5	Cloudy and showers - - -	N. E.
21	29.5	Fine clear day - - -	W.
22	29.5	Showers and sunshine - - -	W.
23	29.5	Do. - - -	S. W.
24	29.5	Do. - - -	E.
25	29.5	Do. - - -	-
26	30.0	Do. - - -	-
27	30.0	Cloudy and cold - - -	N. W.
28	30.0	Snow storm - - -	N. W.
29	30.0	Cloudy - - -	W.
30	30.0	Fair day - - -	W.

(159)

M	B.	M A Y, 1790.		W.
1	30.0	Fine pleasant day	-	-S.
2	30.0	Do.	-	-
3	30.0	Warm hazy day	-	-S.
4	30.0	Cloudy	-	-E.
5	30.0	Do.	-	-N.
6	30.0	Do.	-	-W.
7	30.3	Clear day and cool	-	-N. E.
8	30.3	Do.	-	-E.
9	30.0	Do.	-	-E.
10	30.0	Do. warmer	-	-S.
11	30.0	Very warm and clear	-	-
12	30.0	Do.	-	-

(160)

M.	B.	J U N E, 1790.	W.
1	30.0	Fair day - - -	- S.
2	30.0	Do. - - -	- S. W.
3	30.0	Gust, P. M. - - -	- W.
4	30.0	Overcast and very cool -	- N. W.
5	30.0	Do. - - -	- S.
6	30.0	Fair warm day - - -	- S.
7	29.5	Rainy morning. P. M. clear	- W.
8	30.0	Fair fine day - - -	- W.
9	30.0	Do. - - -	- S.
10	29.5	Heavy rain - - -	- E.
11	30.0	Clear day - - -	- S. W.
12	29.5	Heavy rain - - -	- S. W.
13	30.0	Clear day - - -	- W.
14	30.0	Do. - - -	- S.
15	30.0	Do. - - -	- N. E.
16	30.0	Do. - - -	- S. W.
17	30.0	Do. very hot - - -	- W.
18	30.0	Overcast - - -	- E.
19	30.0	Do. - - -	- W.
20	30.0	Fair pleasant day - - -	- N. W.
21	30.0	Do. - - -	- S.
22	30.0	Do. - - -	- W.
23	30.0	Overcast - - -	- W.
24	30.0	Do. - - -	- S. E.
25	29.7	Heavy rain all day - - -	- S. E.
26	29.7	Frequent showers - - -	- S. E.
27	29.7	Cloudy overcast - - -	- N. E.
28	29.7	Clear day - - -	- W.
29	29.7	Sultry, with showers - -	- S. W.
30	29.7	Pleasant day - - -	- S. W.

(161)

M	B.	J U L Y, 1790.	W.
1	30.0	Cloudy cool day	- S. W.
2	30.0	Clear and pleasant	- S. W.
3	30.0	Do.	- W.
4	30.0	Do.	- S. W.
5	30.0	Do.	- W.
6	30.0	Do.	- W.
7	29.7	Do.	-
8	30.0	Do. cool clear day	- W.
9	30.0	Do.	- N. W.
10	30.0	Do. warmer	- S.
11	30.0	Overcast and light showers	- W.
12	30.0	Do.	- S. W.
13	30.0	Overcast morning	- S. E.
14	30.0	Fair warm day	- S.
15	30.0	Do.	- S.
16	30.0	Overcast, sultry	- S.
17	30.0	Fair pleasant day	- S.
18	29.7	Overcast. Heavy showers, A. M.	- E.
19	29.7	Do.	- N. W.
20	29.7	Do.	-
21	30.0	Fine clear day, very warm	- W.
22	30.0	Do.	- W.
23	30.0	Do.	- S. W.
24	30.0	Do.	- S. W.
25	29.5	Clear and cool wind	- N. W.
26	30.0	Do.	- N. W.
27	30.0	Overcast and warm	- S. W.
28	30.0	Fine clear day	- W.
29	30.0	Do.	-
30	30.0	Do.	- W.
31	30.0	Do.	-

(162)

M	B.	AUGUST, 1790.	W.
1	30.0	Fair warm day -	-S. W.
2	30.0	Do. slight showers, P. M.	-S.
3	30.0	Cool day - -	-N. E.
4	30.0	Do. - -	-E.
5	30.0	Very warm -	-S. W.
6	30.0	Do. - -	-S.
7	30.0	Overcast and light showers	-S.
8	30.0	Do. - - -	-
9	29.7	Heavy rain - -	-S.
10	29.7	Overcast and cloudy -	-S.
11	30.0	Do. with showers -	-N. E.
12	30.0	Do. - - -	-S.
13	30.0	Clear warm day - -	-S. W.
14	30.0	Do. - - -	-
15	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
16	30.0	Cloudy, with showers -	-W.
17	30.0	Clear warm day - -	-W.
18	30.0	Do. - - -	-
19	30.0	Do. very cool -	-N. W.
20	30.0	Do. - - -	-
21	30.0	Do. - - -	-N. E.
22	30.0	Do. - - -	-N. E.
23	30.0	Do. - - -	-N. E.
24	30.0	Do. warmer - -	-S.
25	29.7	Do. with showers -	-S. W.
26	29.7	Clear pleasant day - -	-S. W.
27	29.7	Do. with showers -	-E.
28	30.0	Fair warm day - -	-N. W.
29	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
30	30.0	Do. - - -	-
31	30.0	Overcast - -	-E.

(163)

M	B.	S E P T E M B E R, 1790.	W.
1	30.0	Hazy - -	- S. E.
2	29.7	Do. - -	- S.
3	30.0	Fine serene day - -	- N. W.
4	30.0	Do. - -	- S. W.
5	30.0	Do. - -	- W.
6	30.0	Variable weather - -	- W.
7	30.2	Fine serene day - -	- W.
8	30.0	Overcast - -	- S. W.
9	30.3	Do. - -	- S. W.
10	30.0	Clear warm day - -	- S.
11	30.0	Do. very warm - -	- S. E.
12	30.0	Overcast - -	- E.
13	30.0	Do. - -	- E.
14	30.0	Do. rain at evening - -	- S. E.
15	30.0	Cool day and cloudy - -	- N.
16	30.0	Do. - -	- N. W.
17	30.0	Fine clear day - -	- W.
18	30.0	Do. - -	- S. E.
19	30.0	Overcast - -	- E.
20	30.0	Do. - -	- N. E.
21	30.0	Do. - -	- E.
22	30.0	Do. P. M. fair - -	- E.
23	30.0	Do. rain at night - -	-
24	30.0	Fair serene day - -	- N. W.
25	30.0	Do. - -	- W.
26	30.0	Do. - -	- S.
27	30.0	Rainy day - -	- S.
28	30.0	Overcast - -	- E.
29	30.0	Do. and rain all night - -	- E.
30	30.0	Clear fine day - -	- W.

(164)

M	B.	OCTOBER, 1790.	W.
1	30.3	Fair ferene day -	-W.
2	30.3	Do. - -	-W.
3	29.7	Do. - -	-W.
4	29.7	Very warm and showery P. M.	-S. W.
5	29.5	Do. no rain -	-S.
6	29.5	Do. rain at night -	-S.
7	30.0	Clear cool day -	-N. W.
8	30.0	Overcast, and rain at night	-S.
9	29.7	Do. and rain -	-N. E.
10	29.7	Do. - -	-N. E.
11	30.2	Fine clear day -	-N. W.
12	30.6	Do. - - -	-N. W.
13	29.5	Heavy rain all day -	-N. E.
14	29.5	Fair morning. P. M. cloudy	-W.
15	29.7	Clear day - -	-N. W.
16	29.7	Do. - - -	-W.
17	30.0	Do. - - -	-W.
18	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
19	30.0	Do. - - -	-E.
20	30.0	Cloudy - - -	-N. E.
21	30.0	Clear - - -	-W.
22	30.0	Do. - - -	-W.
23	30.0	Do. - - -	-W.
24	30.0	Do. - - -	-S.
25	30.0	Do. - - -	-S.
26	30.0	Cloudy, cold and windy -	-W.
27	30.0	Clear day - -	-W.
28	30.0	Do. - - -	-S. W.
29	30.0	Do. - - -	-S.
30	30.0	Rainy day - -	-S. W.
31	30.0	Fine clear warm day -	-W.

(165)

M	B.	NOVEMBER, 1790.				W.
1	30.0	Cloudy	-	-	-	S. W.
2	30.0	Fair	-	-	-	W.
3	29.7	Rainy day	-	-	-	E.
4	29.5	Cloudy	-	-	-	W.
5	30.0	Do. and cold	-	-	-	W.
6	30.0	Do. and windy	-	-	-	-
7	30.0	Clear do.	-	-	-	N. W.
8	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
9	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
10	30.0	Overcast	-	-	-	N. W.
11	30.0	Clear day	-	-	-	N. W.
12	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	N.
13	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	W.
14	29.7	Rainy day	-	-	-	E.
15	30.0	Fine warm calm day	-	-	-	-
16	29.7	Rain all day	-	-	-	N. E.
17	29.7	Do.	-	-	-	N. E.
18	29.7	Cloudy overcast	-	-	-	N.
19	30.0	Fine clear day	-	-	-	N. W.
20	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
21	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
22	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	-
23	29.6	Overcast morning.	P	M.	clear	W.
24	29.7	Do. all day	-	-	-	W.
25	30.0	Fine clear day	-	-	-	N. W.
26	30.3	Snow storm from	-	-	-	N. E.
27	30.0	Do. continued	-	-	-	-
28	30.0	Clear, cold	-	-	-	N. W.
29	30.0	Do.	-	-	-	N. W.
30	30.5	Do.	-	-	-	W.

(166)

M	B.	D E C E M B E R, 1790.	W
1	30.5	Fine clear day -	N. W.
2	30.0	Heavy rain - -	N. E.
3	29.5	Cloudy morn. P. M. fair -	W.
4	29.5	Clear day -	N. W.
5	29.5	Do. high wind -	N. W.
6	30.0	Clear day - -	N. W.
7	30.0	Cloudy - -	N. W.
8	30.5	Clear, hard frost - -	N. W.
9	30.6	Do. river closed -	N.
10	30.0	Hazy, more moderate -	E.
11	30.0	Foggy calm day -	E.
12	29.7	Do. A. M P. M. clear -	W.
13	29.7	Overcast, cloudy -	S. W.
14	30.0	Clear day - -	N. W.
15	30.4	Do. - -	W.
16	29.5	Fall of snow - -	E.
17	30.0	Clear cold - -	N. W.
18	30.4	Severe cold. River close -	N. W.
19	30.4	Do. - -	S. W.
20	30.0	Hazy moderate day -	S. W.
21	29.7	Snow from - -	N. E.
22	30.4	Clear cold - -	N. W.
23	30.4	Do. - -	S. W.
24	30.0	Do. - -	S. W.
25	30.0	Snow - -	N. E.
26	30.0	Fine clear day - -	W.
27	30.0	Do. - -	W.
28	30.0	Do. - -	W.
29	29.7	Overcast hazy - -	S.
30	30.3	Clear cold - -	N.
31	30.0	Overcast - -	N. W.

XIV.

*Case of Inverted Uterus; by Benjamin Duffield,
M. D. Fellow of the College. Read Feb.
1st, 1791.*

Decem. **O**N the fifth day of this month, 1790, about half after two o'clock in the afternoon, I was desired to visit the wife of ———, in the district of Southwark. The husband, who called me, informed me that his wife had just been delivered of a fine child; but that the midwife wished immediate assistance, as some uncommon accident had happened, which had much alarmed her. I immediately accompanied him—and found the patient lying on the foot of the bed, upon her side, in a cold and clammy sweat—her eyes glassy—no pulse perceptible at the wrist, and all appearances seeming to indicate immediate dissolution. Urged by the clamours which surrounded me, and which the fears and terror of the midwife excited in the friends attending her, I
was

was hurried to an instant examination without enquiring accurately, or indeed at all, what was the matter.

As I attempted to pass my hand between the thighs, in order to touch, I immediately found the uterus inverted in a very great degree. It appeared, as nearly as I could estimate, by inclosing it in my hands, to be protruded about seven inches in its shortest, and nine inches in its longest diameter. The room being dark, I thought proper to take the advantage of the confusion usual on such occasions, to request a candle. It was brought, and I was suffered to have a slight view of the parts. The appearance of the uterus exhibited that of a parenchyma, striated with vessels of different kinds and colours, as they were full or emptied; and I imagined, that I could accurately define the spot to which the placenta had been affixed. This I was led to believe, from what I may not improperly term the parenchymatous substance of that part, being rugous—bloody, and its surface being covered with membranous and gelatinous substances.

As I chose not to expose the deranged part to the action of the air any longer, I immediately

ately called for a soft greased cloth, and prepared to attempt the reduction. My reason for using the cloth greased was this—I conceived that if applied dry, its adhesion to the irritable surface of the uterus would be intimate, and its separation from it in consequence be very painful. I then placed one hand on each side of the uterus, and by gradual compression, assisted with a gentle motion upwards, assimilated as nearly to the axis of the pubis as possible, after some minutes perseverance, I completed the reduction. It is to be observed, that previous to the attempt, I had, as well as my frightened assistants could afford me their aid, placed her on her back, with her buttocks elevated by pillows, and her knees separated by persons on each side.

I now began to examine the situation of my patient, with respect to hæmorrhage previous to my arrival. By the appearances of the floor and the bed, I perceived that a considerable quantity of blood had been lost: and indeed from the state in which I found her, I could not have suspected otherwise. During the time of reduction the hæmorrhage
was

was not profuse, and when that was effected, it was considerably diminished.

IT may now be proper to observe, that she was a woman of thirty years and six months old, rather above the middle size, well made, of a chearful disposition, and accustomed to an actively industrious life. She had already been delivered of seven living children. Some months previous to the present labour, she had been afflicted with pains in her back of a transient duration. The child of which she had been just delivered was large and well formed in every respect.

I THEN endeavoured to collect the history of the case from the midwife. She informed me, that the presentation was natural; the labour gradual and short. That as soon as the child was born, she tied the cord, and proceeded to the extraction of the placenta; in which she obstinately insisted, she had used no uncommon force; but from my knowledge of her, I was much inclined to disbelieve her assertion. To use her own language, she had made a little effort to pull it away, when out all came together.

gether. That she found a great round body coming behind the cake which was fast to it, just like two muffins or rolls baked together: and that she put her fingers between the cake and that body and tore away the skins which fastened them—then the cake came away, and the rest instantly fell down farther.

FROM this account, from the appearance of the woman, from the recollection of similar cases, of which the event is almost constantly recorded as fatal, I had but slender hopes of rendering further service to my patient. I, however, turned her a little on one side, and as the hæmorrhage now appeared to increase, I ordered cloths dipped in vinegar with a small proportion of brandy, to be applied to the os externum, and to the whole abdomen with a greater proportion of the ardent spirit. Cold wine was prescribed to be given in the dose of a tea-spoonful or two every fifteen minutes, and that she should not be stirred from her posture until I again visited her. This was about five o'clock in the evening—when I found they had put her to bed in the usual manner. She spoke low, and faintly—no pulse was to be felt at the wrist—
the

the forehead and extremities, covered with cold clammy sweats, and the countenance by no means favourable. I staid a considerable time with her; desired the continuance of the applications and the wine alone, or diluted, as she chose it, at very short intervals. The midwife was ordered in case of pain and restlessness, to give thirty five drops of laudanum, and if those were not sufficient, to add fifteen every hour till it took effect. I insisted particularly on absolute silence, and as much solitude as possible.

Dec. 6. I was called this morning at seven, and informed she had been so delirious about eleven o'clock the night before as to require being held. That she had complained of shiverings and sickness at stomach. But that after the opium she had rested near two hours. Large glysters of oil, rendered miscible with water by means of vegetable mucilage, were directed every hour.

1. P. M. No evacuation by stool or urine. Pulse not yet perceivable. Sweat clammy,
yet

yet not cold. Eyes and countenance rather more natural.

6. P. M. A small creeping pulse to be perceived——countenance and spirits better. Hands cold, but the arms warmer; her feet dry, and more agreeable to the feel. She discovers some inclination to urine, for which, as well as obvious reasons, I omit the use of the catheter. Repeat the draught, and continue the regimen.

Dec. 7. 8. A. M. Find her pulse rather quick and active, tho' small. The natural heat in some degree returned. She has twice made water with great ease.

As her milk fever seems to approach, and pulse is active, a julep of spiritus nitri dulcis ordered to be taken every two hours. She complains of sickness at stomach and a little pain in the abdomen; which has not yet discovered any tension, or much pain on pressure. Let the wine be discontinued for toast and water.

5. P. M.

5. P. M. She has discharged three pints and one half of urine at twice. Pulse fuller and more active. Thirst increasing—no stool—ordered some castor oil to be added to the usual glyster. I must here observe, that as she had no stools in time of labour, I was less anxious to procure one for reasons evident to every practitioner. Continue her diluent drinks, and repeat the draught as usual.

Dec. 6. 10. A. M. Found her almost easy and free from pain, except the seat of the lower dorsal and first of the lumbar vertebræ now and then being attacked with stinging sensations. Her belly not more painful to the touch, and has no great increase of action in her pulse. She has passed urine freely, and has had one very large evacuation by stool—Continues her diluents—The child has sucked eagerly, and the night passed comfortably without the laudanum.

7. P. M. Not so well—fever and thirst increased, and a light tension of the abdomen perceivable. Another stool and discharge of urine—feels an appetite for the first time—
ordered

ordered sago, and a strict observance of her horizontal posture. Repeat the draught.

9. During the 8th and this day better; and has had comfortable sleep. Voice and countenance better; takes nourishment freely, and is almost free of fever—abdomen nearly natural with respect to the touch, and its evacuations—Draught discontinued.

10. In the same situation as yesterday, except a kind of tediousness in making water.

11. Better.

12, 13, 14. As on the 11th.

16 to 21. Has not yet sat up, but in very impatient, and recruits strength.

22. Sat up an hour.

25. Find her convalescent.

1791, Jan. 3d. Free from every complaint and considers herself as perfectly well.

XV.

An Extraordinary Case of a rupture of the ligament of the Os Humeri, with the cure thereof. By Dr. Benjamin Say, Treasurer of the College. Read February 1, 1791.

ON the eighth day of May 1789, I was sent for to visit James Bartram, senior; a gentleman near sixty years of age, in Kingseffing, four miles from town, who, the messenger informed me, had a fall from his horse, and dislocated his right shoulder. I rode out with all convenient speed. Upon examining the shoulder, I found a prominence of that part of the clavicle next the humerus, and as I thought of the acromion scapulæ, together with an apparent cavity, the common criterion by which luxation is generally known, and found the head of the humerus as low as the axilla; from this view of the parts, I did not hesitate to pronounce that there was a complete dislocation of the limb, in consequence of which

the necessary bandages were prepared, together with proper assistants to reinstate the joint, when we made a considerable extension upon it; but what was my surprise, when, in this intended reduction, the separation of the bones from each other was evidently increased, and the scapula appeared to be, (as it really was) attached to the head of the humerus, those two bones retaining invariably their contiguity with each other. Finding myself now in a perplexed situation, I requested the gentlemen to relax the parts by declining the extension; I then clasped the shoulder with both my hands, and with considerable ease to myself, and not much pain to my patient, brought all the parts into their proper places; but upon removing my hands, the humerus and scapula together immediately fell down again to that part from which I had just before brought them. I was now convinced that there was something very extraordinary in this case, and that the ligament uniting the clavicle with the acromion scapulæ was completely separated; for, upon minute and close inspection, there was neither fracture nor luxation to be found. As it was at a distance from the city I could not immediately consult any of my brethren

upon this new and important case, and therefore concluded, for the present, to attempt the retention of the bones by the common luxation bandage, supporting the arm with the handkerchief-sling. He complained of much pain in his right side, which part, upon examination, did not exhibit the least degree of external injury, yet from the acuteness of the pain, I feared that inflammation might take place from internal contusion; to prevent which, I bled him plentifully, and gave him small doses of the sal glauberi to be repeated *pro re nata*, with diluent drinks.

I LEFT him after the first visit with very little satisfaction to myself, being fearful that the dressings, which I had now applied to the disordered part, would be attended with no great advantage, and upon visiting him the next day, the 9th, found my apprehensions verified, for the bones were not retained in their natural situation as I in some measure had left them; the bandage was now tightened, but with little hopes of being more fortunate. I communicated the case to two or three of the faculty, members of the College, who declared the case to be new, and consequently,

quently, from previous experience, nothing could be gained in what way this rare accident might best be treated. He still complained of the pain in his side, and also in the shoulder, attended with some fever, but the latter soon gave way to the antiphlogistic treatment—I continued to visit him occasionally till the 14th, and was mortified to find, that the bones could not be kept together by this mode, the bandage having been tightened so as to give him extreme pain; I was, however, greatly relieved from much anxiety of mind, upon applying the leathern sling communicated by Mr Parke of Liverpool to Dr Monroe, a drawing and description whereof appear in the 6th volume of Bell's Surgery, which sling I had made for the purpose, and applied it on the 16th of May, just eight days after the accident, the bones being still easily brought into contiguity with each other. I was much pleased upon visiting him on the 18th, the second day after this new mode of treatment, to find that the head of the humerus was still as I had left it on the 16th, nearly in its natural position, and confidently congratulated my patient with a successful cure. I continued my attention to him, tightening the strap which

extended to the collar, as occasion required, till the 11th day of June, being near four weeks from the time the sling was applied, when I ventured with care to remove it. Upon examining the joint, I was pleased to find the bones in proximity, with even a small degree of motion in them; I concluded, however, that it would be proper to reapply the sling, the parts being yet in a state of debility; he experiences now but little pain, excepting at night after having lain a few hours in bed; but to remedy this, I desired him to loosen the strap when he went to bed, but to be careful to tighten it upon rising, which he continued in the practice of for some time, and found an advantage in it. June 22d. This day I removed the sling for about half an hour, moved the limb in different directions, the bones being nearly in their natural situation. He now sleeps better, is clear of fever, bowels regular, with a good appetite. I recommended to him to leave off the sling every night from this time, but be careful to re-apply it every morning upon rising.—I continued my visits occasionally till the 10th of July, on which day I found him busily employed

employed shocking grain after the reapers in his harvest field, with his left hand, still continuing to wear his sling, which he said he could not leave off without pain ; I recommended that he should wear it one month longer, which he complied with ; and I can now with great satisfaction mention, that the cure is completed, that he has the perfect use of his arm, and is in a good state of health.

XVI.

An account of an Head-ach, cured by the Discharge of a Worm from the Nose. By Thomas H. Stockett.—Practitioner of physic at South River, Maryland. Read April 5th, 1791.

AN old lady in Lower Malbro', had for six or eight months past, an excruciating head-ach ; about three weeks ago, there commenced a discharge of bloody matter from one nostril, the pain by degrees falling
to

to the corner of the eye on the side from which the discharge proceeded. Within a few days, she closed the nostril not affected and blew hard, when out flew a *worm*, about two inches long, apparently with a head at each end, which was white, and the body brown. Its action was like what is called an inch *worm*, and on its back scales were perceptible.

THIS old lady says, that one day last summer, she was walking in her garden, pulled a rose and smelled it, and immediately a painful sensation took place in her head, just above the nostril that has been affected; and she remembers to have observed some small white worms on the rose, which are common to that flower, from which moment she has not been without pain until she discharged it.

XVII.

An Account of a new Bitter prepared from the bark of the root of the Liriodendron Tulipifera. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c. Read May 3, 1791.

HAVING frequently heard from different country people that the bark of the Liriodendron Tulipifera of Linnæus, commonly called by them the red poplar tree, afforded a strong bitter, I employed a man in the month of February last to procure about thirty pounds of it for me. It had a strong bitter, accompanied with a slight aromatic taste, in its fresh state. To ascertain its sensible qualities and virtues more accurately, I subjected it to the following pharmaceutical experiments, the result of which I beg leave to communicate to the College.

1st. I BOILED about two pounds of the fresh root in half a gallon of water, from which I obtained a strong bitter extract, equal, in my opinion, to the extract of gentian.

2d.

2d. I infused four ounces of the fresh bark, cut into small pieces, in a quart of proof spirit, from which I obtained a tincture which possessed a taste *simply* bitter, and of a peculiarly mild nature.

3d. I boiled an ounce of the dried bark in a quart of water, to a pint—the liquor was bitter, but less so than the tincture made with spirit.

4th. I infused an ounce of the dried bark in a pint of water for twenty-four hours. The infusion was bitter.

5th. In attempting to reduce the dried bark to powder, I found it broke in small fibres, so that little powder was obtained from it. Upon toasting it a little over a slow fire, it was pulverised without difficulty. The powder was strongly impregnated with a bitter taste.

I HAVE prescribed this new bitter several times, and have found it equal to most of the *common* bitters of our shops,

I HAVE no doubt of its efficacy in all those diseases in which mild bitters are used. Considering how great a proportion that class of medicines composes of the quantity and expence of all our prescriptions, especially in chronic diseases, I flatter myself that the introduction of a new article belonging to that class, and which may be procured in great quantities in every part of our country, at a trifling expence, will be an acceptable addition to the interests of medicine in the United States.

I HAVE accompanied this communication with specimens of each of the preparations of the root, which I submit to the examination of the College.

May 2d, 1791.

P. S. SINCE the above communication, I have prescribed a large quantity of the root of this bitter in powder; and, I am happy in being able to add, with as much satisfaction as any of the common bitters of our shops.

May 30, 1793.

XVIII.

An Account of a singular Case of the Small-Pox, successfully treated by the plentiful use of Bark, fermented liquors, and animal food. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c. Read July 5, 1791.

SAMUEL EWING, aged twenty-five, a citizen of the State of Kentucke, was seized, soon after his arrival in our city from a sea voyage, with a fever, which, from the circumstances and symptoms attending it, I judged to be the eruptive fever of the small-pox.

I WAS called to him on the 24th of May, when his pulse was active, but not so tense or full as to require bleeding. I ordered him a dose of tartar emetic and calomel, which operated plentifully both upwards and downwards, and gave him considerable relief.

Two days afterwards an eruption appeared on his skin, attended with delirium. His
pock

pocks were distinct, but very small, and so numerous, that every part of his body was covered with them, except a small space on his neck and breast. His appearance gave me but a slender hope of his recovery; but I was resolved to attempt it—For this purpose I began by applying a blister to the neck, which removed his delirium in four and twenty hours; and by giving him calomel in small doses, with a view of supporting and attenuating the discharge from the salivary glands, during the secondary fever, a mode of treating that symptom which I had pursued with success in many cases, before the practice of inoculating became general in our city, and which I learned from my first Preceptor in Medicine the worthy President of our College. I gave him, at the same time, the bark, increasing it gradually from two drachms to two ounces a day.

ON the 5th day after his eruption, all the pocks below his knees were of a purple colour, and a large mortification was discovered on both his buttocks. Not the least swelling appeared in his face, or matter in his pock; nor was there any tendency to a defluxion
on

on the glands of his throat. The danger of these symptoms was much increased by the heat of the weather, for the mercury during their worst stage stood at 90° in Fahrenheit's thermometer. Such was the smell which came from his body, at this time, that it was perceived in every room of the house in which he lodged.

IN this situation of my patient I ordered him to drink wine, porter and cyder in large quantities, and recommended his eating plentifully of animal food.

SOON after the use of these cordial remedies, the pocks assumed a better appearance, and a vigour was given to his pulse which encouraged me to entertain stronger hopes of his recovery. I ordered his nurse to cut off the heads of the pocks with a pair of scissars, and to wipe the matter from them with a soft piece of cloth, and afterwards to bathe them with equal parts of rum and vinegar—also with oil of turpentine and sweet oil. His room was fumigated with vinegar, and with burnt gun-powder and tobacco, every day—
and

and his feet and legs bathed twice a-day in warm water.

THE greatest attention was paid to frequent changes of his linen. Opium was given, occasionally, both day and night. Its dose was regulated by the state of his bowels, and by the presence or absence of sleep. On the 8th of June the scabs began to fall off, and on the 12th of the same month I considered him as out of danger. A slight cough continued for a few days after, which yielded to a diet of mush and milk.*

THE following circumstances in the above case appear to merit attention.

1st. There was no swelling in the face or salivation in any stage of the disorder. Dr. Sydenham says he never saw but one case of a recovery from a malignant or dangerous small-pox, without a salivation. I never saw one before, and never an instance of such a number

* This cough was so much increased after every dose of bark he took, in the beginning of his convalescence, that I was obliged to leave off giving it to him sooner than I intended.

number of poeks, accompanied with so little swelling, which did not terminate in death.

2d. The quantities of fermented liquors which were taken by this patient. These liquors were gradually increased and gradually diminished as his disease advanced and declined. He drank *five* bottles of porter on the 7th day of June, *three* bottles on the 8th, and *two* and an *half* of cyder; *three* bottles of porter on the 9th, two on the 10th, and *one* a-day for three days afterwards. These liquors have an immense advantage over ardent spirits, in conveying nourishment into the body, and thereby extending a more durable stimulus to every part of the system.

3d. A third circumstance attending this case was, his plentiful use of animal food, consisting chiefly of salted ham and tongue, and of beef-steaks.

THIS was likewise increased and diminished with the increase and decline of his disorder. He took about eight ounces of this solid and stimulating diet on the 7th of June; six on the 8th, and five on the 9th—with each

each of these meals he ate a large quantity of bread and green peas. He drank likewise occasionally of strong coffee, with which he eat plentifully of bread and butter.

4. Besides these unufual quantities of cordial drinks and diet, he took, in the course of his illness, *a pound and an half* of the powder of bark.

I SHOULD be ungrateful in closing this account of Mr Ewing's case, without acknowledging my obligations to the nurse who attended him. All my directions were executed by her with a degree of fidelity, judgment, and humanity which contributed greatly to his recovery. I hope our College will permit me to mention her name in this commemoration—It is MARY WATERS. Whole pages of history have often been filled with the exploits of persons less worthy of being known to the public.

June 16, 1791.

P. S. I HAVE had an opportunity last month of seeing the good effects of cordial and stimulating aliment in a case of typhus

small pox in a black woman, an hired servant of Peter Miller's of this city. The pocks were very numerous—and for a while flat and watery. There was scarcely any swelling in her face. She ate every day two or three boiled eggs, likewise fresh and salted meat, and drank plentifully of fermented liquors. She is now in good health.

June 4th, 1793.

XIX.

An Account of the Effects of ELECTRICITY, in the removal of an Obstruction in the biliary duct, in a letter from Dr. Jacob Hall, Principal of Cokesbury College in Maryland, to Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c. Read August 2, 1791.

“ **A** MONGST the many well-attested instances of the good effects of Electricity in the cure of diseases, I beg leave with gratitude to mention, for the benefit of others, a recent cure effected in myself; by the removal of an obstruction in the biliary duct—

a case which I do not remember to have seen upon record—About the latter end of February last, while engaged in the duties of my station, I was suddenly seized with a sharp, pungent pain of the stomach, accompanied with an unusual distension, and fixed pain in the region of the liver—I repaired home as speedily as possible, through a heavy rain, where as soon as I arrived, a spontaneous vomiting came on, which continued till evening, when, by the power of an anodyne, the vomiting ceased, and I enjoyed a tolerable night. In the morning, attempting to rise, I was arrested by a short syncope or fainting fit—after which the vomiting returned, together with the pain in the right hypochondrium as before. As soon as the vomiting (but not the pain) had yielded to medicine, I began to examine into the cause of my complaint, which, from the icteric symptoms, I knew to be the jaundice, and the proximate cause, an obstruction in the biliary duct—I had recourse to the medicines commonly prescribed in this disease, without being able to remove the pain—which continued for several days, with various degrees of intensity and remission, while I enjoyed easy nights from the palliative power

of opium. Tired, at length, of this amusing medicine, I thought of taking rest without it—the consequence was a painful, restless night ; but during my reflections on the remedies recommended by medical writers for expelling *Gall-stones*, it was suggested to me, that *Electric fire* would effect the cure. Accordingly, in the morning, with pain and difficulty, I came to the college, and the machine being put in order, I received *three strong shocks*, which passed through my left arm and breast, and out of my right side, through the part affected ; after which, the pain *suddenly and entirely* ceased ! and, in the evening, a diarrhœa came on, which, by its appearance, demonstrated that the obstruction was removed.

XX.

Medical Facts and Observations, extracted from a letter from Moses Bartram, M. D. of St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina, to Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c. Read September 6th, 1791.

THE histories of diseases and daily experience confirm the great variety of types diseases assume from the operation of climate, the arts and refinements of a polished life, peculiar situation and intercourse of men, and the various modes of treatment ; but notwithstanding the dark veil those combined causes throw over the genuine face of nature, a prominent feature will always protrude here and there, to lead to a discovery of the truth—*Natura semper eundem habet modum et simpliciter.* A long continued series of particular motions or actions, generates

rates a peculiar and more or less durable disposition of parts, effluvia, or humors, which, agreeably to the well known axiom of like causes producing like effects, will propagate and reproduce similar ones. The former being entailed on the posterity, produce hereditary diseases; and the others, by coming in contact with bodies predisposed to morbid changes. Many diseases, originally or naturally quite void of infection or contagion, may become so from a particular concurrence of circumstances, and may lose that quality entirely, or in part, from other causes. Thus dysentery, scurvy, consumption, influenza, and some of the impetigines, have been alternately asserted and denied to be infectious or contagious.

I HAVE been led to adopt the above notions from observation of several cases of *Lepra* in this country, and of a most terrible universal eruption of the *psora* genus, infesting the inhabitants on the East coast of Africa; of which I saw and attentively examined several cases in some shipwrecked Frenchmen, whom we took aboard from the Island *Johanna* in my voyage to the Indies. The latter, though in a residence of several months on the island,
and

and a stay of near two aboard our ship,* did not communicate the least of the infection to any body in the freest intercourse and familiarity with the most of the company. I have seen several cases of Lepra here, which Dr. Cullen and most writers declare to be infectious; but the patients, from the united testimony of many people lived in families in the most unrestrained sociability for years without the least bad consequence to any body. I have known several people thus affected, who solemnly declared, that their complaints arose from sudden exposure to cold, when excessively heated; and from the exactness with which they traced them, it was indisputably the truth.

A lady informed me lately that, some years ago, she laboured under a most severe tympanitis intestinalis above a year, which was mistaken some months for pregnancy, and at length reduced her so low, that her life was despaired of, and her physicians, men of great eminence, gave her over. One day she conceived a strong fancy for tobacco, which she indulged

ed herself in, smoking most liberally; and in a very short time, was both surprized and delighted with a sudden relief from her extreme misery, by the total subsiding of her tumid abdomen, and a copious expulsion of the flatus. She speedily recovered her health, but for some time was liable to a return of her complaint, which baffled all the tonics and stimulants that could be devised, and readily yielded to tobacco smoked.

THE hint I have often heard you give of the probability of a specific action of certain substances, as of some being confined to the nerves, and others to the vascular system, seemed to receive support from a very interesting case I some time since had under my care. A child three years old, was seized with insanity or rather idiotism, suddenly, without the smallest degree of fever, or any other complaint to account for so strange an affection.—The parents were greatly alarmed and sent for me;—I arrived when the child had been a few hours in this condition, examined it very closely, found its pulse moderate and natural, no preternatural heat or flushing, no thirst,

thirst, tongue clean, no internal function whatever disturbed, but those of the brain; the child was to all appearance happy, talking all the incoherent nonsense that can be imagined, laughing, and in constant motion; but laboured under so great a debility, that it could not stand or walk without tottering; and several times in attempting it fell down; it was a perfect delirium mite. I had fortunately seen several such cases from eating the seeds of the datura stramonium, or thorn apple, in Philadelphia, which made a considerable impression upon me. Persuaded that the case before me was another of the same kind, I questioned the patients strictly, if the child had not been eating something improper; they answered confidently in the negative; I still expressed my doubts, and at last told them positively it had been taking some of the above apple; they were surprised at my obstinacy, and declared none grew near the house.—I immediately gave it a large dose of tartar emetic, recollecting that, in the former cases, there had been a great insensibility of the stomach; this not proving sufficient, and the child taking the medicine with reluctance,

luctance, I introduced a funnel into the mouth, and forced down a great quantity of warm water, which had the desired effect. The matter was now determined; I was highly gratified and the bystanders all astonished at the sight of a table spoonful of the seeds and the thorny covering. The child after this improved rapidly, and in a few days was perfectly recovered.

I LATELY attended a case of pleurisy in a violent degree in a negro man, middle aged, whom I bled on the third day of the disease, being the first visit, and notwithstanding this, blistering and all the usual remedies, it went on raging with a burning fever, till the 9th day, with a constant sweat all the time, when his spirits and strength were excessively reduced, and his pulse intermitted and fluttered in a remarkable degree, from three to nine or ten pulsations, strong and rapid, followed by an intermission equal to the time of five or six. This remarkable irregularity continued between two and three days. This, with other symptoms equally threatening, made me almost despair; but I did not relinquish him, as I make it a point never to give up a patient. What was to be done? There was no apparent difficulty

ficulty of expectoration,—cough mild and moderate. I had tried every thing that could be thought of, without effect—a brisk vomit presented itself to my mind as the last resource; I gave it; was amazed at the success, and saved my patient. He discharged a great quantity of viscid olive-coloured phlegm, and felt immediate relief. I mean to repeat this experiment, and hope to find it of great consequence. It is a general remark here that one bleeding in the pleurisy is sufficient; and a certain eminent physician, some time deceased, famed for his success in this disease, used to trust entirely to one bleeding as early as possible, and profuse sweating. I have observed in several successful cases, a very great diaphoresis kept up with great ease, five or six days, with a rapid tolerably strong pulse the whole time. Does not this invalidate Dr. Cullen's doctrine of fever?

A STRONG desire to have my doubts removed upon a matter of some consequence, induces me to trespass a little farther upon your patience. I lately had a most obstinate case of colic, most probably from cold, though it differed considerably from all the species described

scribed in nosologies and commonly met with. It is an established opinion among the Blacks, and indeed many Whites, that the negroes are very apt to poison one another, and that the effects produced are exactly, *ad punctum*, like the case to which I allude. It was a most obstinate constipation, with tumefaction, tension, and pain of the abdomen, frequent, almost constant vomiting, and quick full pulse for seven or eight days. At the end of this time, the pulse sunk amazingly, and for three days before the happy relief from the remedy to be presently mentioned, it was like a mere thread with the pulsation too quick to be numbered, extremities cold and debility extreme. Having tried lenient and strong purges, various enemata, opium, heat, in a dry and humid form, stimulant fomentations, and a blister to the abdomen, without the least advantage, and placing no dependance on *argentum vivum*, from the ill success of it in a variety of cases mentioned both by Dr. Stevenson and others, I was determined to have recourse to the celebrated remedy of the former, mentioned in the Edinburgh Medical essays, viz. cold water dashed upon the extremities. I ordered the coldest water to be procured, and threw it myself up-

on

on the legs, thighs, and pubes. He felt easy directly, but had no discharge. I then swathed the belly in a cloth, dripping wet with cold water, and some time after repeated it to the lower extremities.—In half an hour after this, he had a fine discharge, which was followed by half a dozen others very copious. From this time he mended very rapidly. My doubts are with respect to the rationale of the application. Here was a directly debilitating power used in a great degree of asthenia with advantage. This too militates against two remedies universally admitted in the above complaint, viz. Laudanum, and warm bath. Does it operate by reducing the excitement, already far below the healthy standard, and increasing the excitability, thus taken in a general sense, whereby the action of the bowels is effected by the natural stimulus of fæces? Or does it act as an asthenic power on the surface, and thus leave a relatively greater stimulus upon the intestines? This is quite opposite to one of Dr. Brown's fundamental principles, that the excitement is indivisible, universal, and of only one kind.

I HAVE

I HAVE collected a few more medical facts, which I will take great pleasure in detailing from time to time, if you should, dear sir, wade through this with any sort of relish. If you will please to gratify me with an answer, and in it point out the exceptionable parts of this epistle with their amendments, one essential purpose I had in writing will be fully answered.

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XXI.

An Account of the sudden effects of the affusion of cold water upon the body, in a case of Tetanus, by Dr. Benjamin H. Tallman, of Haddonfield, New-Jersey. Read October 4th, 1791.

I WAS called July the 11th, 1791, to a young woman about twenty years of age, of a plethoric habit of body, who was affected with a Tetanic complaint, accompanied with Hysteria. The symptoms were a rigidity of the muscles of the neck, a pain at the lower end of the sternum, a slight stiffness of the muscles of the lower jaw, a little difficulty of deglutition, and an hard full pulse. — On enquiry, I found that she had complained of a pain in the scrobiculus cordis, three days previously to my being called. The only probable cause of her complaints was a small excoriation of one toe, from wearing a tight leather shoe, which happened a week before the first appearance of the disorder. Her pulse being full, I took twelve ounces

ounces of blood from her, and then gave her
 musk, camphor, and one grain of opium
 every hour, till the spasms should abate. The
 opium was continued till twenty grains were
 taken, which produced a small remission of
 the symptoms for three hours only. I vi-
 sited her the 12th, and found every symptom
 much increased with the loss of her eye-sight,
 hearing and speech. She was costive; an
 enema was exhibited. The medicines were
 continued with the addition of *Pilulæ Fœtidæ*
 and *Unguentum Cœruleum*. On the 13th, I
 found her no better. I visited her on the 14th,
 and found her disorder much increased; her de-
 glutation was obstructed, so that not the least
 medicine or aliment could be taken. I re-
 quested that a physician should be called from
 Philadelphia. Doctor Rush was sent for, who
 recommended an affusion of COLD WATER
 over her whole body. Her pulse was now full
 and soft:—A large bucket of water from the
 river was thrown over her, which produced
 instantly a syncope that lasted upwards of
 half an hour. When she recovered from
 this state she spoke, and in half an hour
 more she was able to swallow. Immedi-
 ately after the syncope went off, her ca-
 temenia

temenia returned, a few days before their regular time of approaching. On the 15th, I gave her a few drops of aether and the oil of amber, and on the 16th, she took bark and wine in liberal quantities; from the use of all which remedies, she was, in a few days, restored to perfect health.

XXII.

Case of Anthrax, by John Jones, M. D. late Vice-President of the College. Read December 6, 1791.

AS the following case may throw some light upon the treatment of a disease, violent and painful in its nature and frequently dangerous in its consequences, the College may not think it undeserving a place in their collection.

IN the month of January, 1789, I was desired to visit a lady approaching her 60th year, but of a good constitution, active and

healthy: she was then confined to her bed, but as the symptoms, which previously attended her, appear very characteristic of the disease, I shall relate them in her own words as communicated to me in a letter. “ Early in the month of January, I found myself extremely indisposed, attended with an unusual depression of spirits, and a want of appetite, which I could by no means account for—I felt a feverish heat and constant thirst—had frequent chills, and soon perceived a disagreeable sensation upon the back of my neck, which I compared to the crawling of caterpillars, and very often it appeared to me as my handkerchief was rising from my neck. A few days after this sensation began, a small pimple made its appearance just below the neck bone, attended with excruciating pain—my sleep was disturbed by frightful dreams. One night particularly, I fancied I was thrown upon a grate of red hot coals, and that my neck burst into burning flakes—I awaked in the utmost terror, and related this dream to the family—I complained more and more of the inflammation which gave me still greater torture, and had then assumed the appearance of a small angry blind bile—the night before

my chamber, which was near a fortnight from my first indisposition, as I went up stairs I felt a shock through my whole frame, as sudden and general as a severe shock of electricity—A poultice of bread and milk was then applied, and continued for three or four days till you was called in—At this period, when I first saw her, the inflammation had extended itself from the first vertebra of the neck to the inferior spines of the scapula, and from shoulder to shoulder—the tumour was extremely hard, of a deep red colour in the circumference, but approaching to livid in the central part with very little elevation of the skin—her pulse was quick but not full—her thirst great, with a constant sensation of heat, like burning coals upon the part affected, which was now evidently tending to a mortification.—Under these circumstances, the principal curative indications appeared to be a proper support of the patient's strength—a regulation of the natural secretions and excretions, and at the same time as much alleviation of the extreme burning pain as could be prudently procured by anodynes. With these views, a poultice of the farina lini was applied over

the inflamed parts, and renewed every six or eight hours—a diet, consisting of gruel, panada, and wine whey, was ordered in such quantities as her stomach would bear—the body was kept gently open by emollient glysters—she took a tea-spoonful of bark in powder every four or five hours, and, at night, such a quantity of laudanum, as served to compose her for a few hours. Under this management she continued till the 19th day from the first application of the poultice, when the whole extent of the inflammation appeared of a deep black, and completely mortified. Pressure with the fingers upon the mortified parts, though very hard and tense, evidently indicated, from a crashing undulating noise and feel, the existence of some fluid beneath, and induced me to make a longitudinal incision through the true skin the whole length of the tumour, by which means a large quantity of tolerably well digested matter was not only discharged from the cavity, but large portions of it poured from the cells of the true skin become perfectly spongy and enlarged to the thickness of an inch and a half—This operation gave not the least pain; but, on making

ing another cross incision, seemed to afford a sensible relief, by taking off a most uneasy stricture which she had before complained of. — The wound was dressed with soft lint, covered with simple cerate, and a thick compress, dipped in brandy, laid over the whole. As the discharge was very great and offensive, it was dressed twice a-day, and the compress frequently moistened with brandy. The use of the bark was continued, her diet rendered more cordial by a liberal use of wine, and different portions of the mortified membrana adiposa daily removed, till a complete separation between the sound and mortified parts took place; but as this separation, which was the work of nature, left the edges of the fore with large flabby irregular lips, under which the matter lodged, and prevented a re-union, I was under the disagreeable necessity of removing them from the whole circumference of the fore. This was a very painful operation, but it was absolutely necessary, and she bore it with great fortitude. From this period, the cure went on very happily, though slowly, and in the beginning of June, the

fore was compleatly healed, leaving a cicatrix, of a radiated form, eight inches long and five broad. Her health has been since very good, and she finds no other inconvenience, than a degree of tightness and restraint in the motions of her arms about the shoulders.

(213)

XXIII.

THERMOMETER.

JANUARY, 1791.

	at 8 A. M.		at 2 P. M.
1	15		21
2	9		30
3	14		34
4	32		40
5	35		40
6	36		45
7	40		48
8	35		32
9	27		27
10	34		39
11	27		28
12	22		32
13	31		49
14	36		49
15	38		41
16	37		44
17	32		38
18	31		36
19	23		25
20	26		34
21	22		46
22	29		22
23	17		32
24	23		34
25	37		48
26	38		50
27	33		44
28	29		31
29	19		33
30	34		40
31	20		28

FEBRUARY, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.	at 2 P. M.
1	20	26
2	30	32
3	20	32
4	32	39
5	34	35
6	35	44
7	39	50
8	49	60
9	25	25
10	24	32
11	23	36
12	30	41
13	30	39
14	35	54
15	23	35
16	39	36
17	6	14
18	14	30
19	27	32
20	27	32
21	20	25
22	15	39
23	28	42
24	25	33
25	26	37
26	40	41
27	31	54
28	56	52

MARCH, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.		at 2. P. M.
1	28		33
2	28		42
3	38		52
4	36		49
5	34		48
6	42		56
7	52		62
8	36		45
9	31		45
10	48		60
11	46		44
12	43		49
13	45		44
14	37		48
15	47		52
16	44		57
17	45		77
18	42		79
19	47		38
20	33		38
21	36		51
22	44		50
23	39		52
24	48		64
25	54		62
26	43		58
27	40		52
28	37		45
29	43		54
30	45		55
31	40		60

A P R I L, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.	at 2. P. M.
1	45	62
2	43	61
3	32	60
4	37	52
5	40	55
6	35	54
7	38	56
8	40	50
9	38	56
10	43	57
11	45	68
12	50	76
13	60	75
14	42	54
15	50	60
16	50	60
17	50	66
18	56	70
19	49	65
20	47	66
21	47	67
22	57	69
23	60	73
24	52	65
25	54	80
26	55	70
27	45	65
28	53	62
29	54	71
30	55	68
		12

(217)

M A Y, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.	at 2. P. M.
1	55	79
2	52	71
3	54	66
4	55	70
5	59	68
6	50	60
7	47	60
8	50	66
9	55	71
10	49	77
11	61	84
12	65	82
13	65	81
14	50	61
15	66	71
16	57	73
17	58	75
18	60	77
19	60	76
20	60	71
21	55	70
22	60	74
23	55	81
24	62	82
25	70	78
26	65	82
27	69	84
28	70	87
29	70	89
30	71	91

(218)

JUNE, 179L

	at 8. A. M		at 2. P. M.
1	65		79
2	66		80
3	71		80
4	66		75
5	62		80
6	66		78
7	63		76
8	64		87
9	74		92
10	75		80
11	65		85
12	69		86
13	70		91
14	75		93
15	68		84
16	60		85
17	72		92
18	74		85
19	75		88
20	57		74
21	58		74
22	60		80
23	70		88
24	76		89
25	76		89
26	74		92
27	70		80
28	62		84
29	62		81
30	65		85

(219)

JULY, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.	at 2. P. M.
1	65	69
2	57	75
3	62	77
4	61	76
5	60	77
6	62	86
7	70	88
8	72	92
9	72	91
10	73	95
11	71	94
12	73	86
13	72	87
14	75	95
15	73	94
16	75	89
17	68	92
18	63	76
19	62	80
20	63	81
21	71	83
22	76	91
23	72	86
24	73	90
25	68	84
26	64	88
27	65	87
28	65	90
29	68	89
30	72	83
31	74	85

AUGUST, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.	at 2. A. M.
1	70	91
2	63	82
3	63	86
4	66	84
5	65	87
6	67	85
7	71	88
8	70	87
9	72	88
10	75	88
11	74	82
12	71	83
13	67	81
14	68	87
15	63	81
16	70	89
17	67	86
18	69	84
19	64	71
20	62	74
21	63	77
22	61	77
23	66	86
24	67	88
25	71	89
26	73	93
27	68	92
28	71	91
29	86	95
30	70	93
31	67	86

S E P T E M B E R, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.	at 2. P. M.
1	69	81
2	62	79
3	61	61
4	60	68
5	62	71
6	62	74
7	65	78
8	64	81
9	65	79
10	66	76
11	71	73
12	64	71
13	59	85
14	63	69
15	57	58
16	52	66
17	50	70
18	60	75
19	59	77
20	65	82
21	60	74
22	57	75
23	71	82
24	70	82
25	65	72
26	58	60
27	62	74
28	55	69
29	51	69
30	60	81

OCTOBER, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.		at 2. P. M.
1	61		82
2	70		82
3	61		64
4	40		58
5	53		64
6	42		66
7	41		70
8	48		69
9	45		67
10	40		49
11	40		65
12	47		67
13	36		52
14	33		63
15	51		75
16	44		50
17	39		54
18	32		36
19	36		50
20	37		40
21	36		56
22	30		48
23	30		50
24	33		54
25	40		49
26	42		50
27	35		52
28	39		55
29	41		60
30	44		67
31	57		68

((223))

NOVEMBER, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.		at 2. P. M.
1	44		55
2	32		53
3	40		32
4	27		32
5	29		52
6	37		55
7	33		61
8	34		62
9	40		50
10	46		57
11	37		50
12	30		49
13	36		52
14	50		67
15	51		54
16	49		54
17	30		44
18	28		40
19	32		49
20	28		41
21	37		59
22	42		50
23	31		55
24	40		60
25	45		49
26	30		37
27	29		50
28	30		49
29			
30	30		52

((224))

DECEMBER, 1791.

	at 8. A. M.	at 2. P. M.
1	49	63
2	43	40
3	27	37
4	26	38
5	30	34
6	31	32
7	21	25
8	19	28
9	22	32
10	25	39
11	28	43
12	35	35
13	29	33
14	28	34
15	27	38
16	28	47
17	34	47
18	37	42
19	40	40
20	27	31
21	23	
22	27	27
23	31	32
24	20	28
25	23	39
26	28	48
27	30	46
28	33	50
29	33	41
30	26	41
31	36	48

XXIV.

Case of Dysentery Chronica cured by Allum,
by Dr. Michael Leib. Read March 6,
1792.

A. B. aged thirty-two years, was admitted as a patient of the Dispensary on the sixth of October, 1789. About eight months previous to his admission he was attacked with Dysentery. At his admission his dejections were frequent and bloody, the tormina and tenesmus considerable, with little or no pyrexia—he was much emaciated, and rendered unable to work—Cathartic, stimulant, and astringent medicines were exhibited for a long time, but without effect—His body at length exhibited a cachectic appearance, his legs became œdematous, and general anasarca seemed to be forming. Finding the inefficacy of emetics, cathartics, opium, the bark, cinnamon, port wine, &c. on the sixth of May, 1791, I exhibited the following mixture.

R. Aluminis ʒj.
 Tinct. thebaic. ʒiij.
 — Cort. Peruv.
 Infus. Amar. āā ʒiv. m. cap. coch. mag. un.
 quater in die.

Opiate pills were constantly given at night. He felt some relief from the mixture, and had it repeated on the fifteenth, in the following manner.

R. Aluminis ʒiss.
 Tinct. Opīi ʒiij.
 — Cort. Peruv. ʒvj. m. cap. ut antea.

THIS mixture made an evident impression on his disease. On the 22d he had it repeated in the following proportion.

R. Aluminis ʒij.
 Tinct. Opīi ʒiij.
 Infus. Amar.
 Tinct. C. P. āā ʒiv. m. cap. ut antea.

HIS health now became much improved; his countenance was animated, and the œdema subsided.

ON the 31st. the last prescribed mixture was repeated, and compleated his cure.

LEST

LEST it might be supposed that the cure was owing to the other medicines which were exhibited with the alum, it may be proper to remark, that they were administered for a long time without the alum, and without effect.

XXV.

An Account of one of the Causes of the Trismus Nascentium. By the late Moses Bartram, M. D. of South-Carolina, extracted from a Letter to Benjamin Rush, M. D. &c.—Read May 1, 1792.

NOT a little chagrined since entering into practice in this country at the uniform fatality of the Trismus Nascentium, so prevalent among the infant negroes, to which I have often been a painful witness, I have applied myself to discover its causes, not only for my own satisfaction, but to endeavour, if possible, to cut off one of the many avenues to death.

If future experience and observations should prove my opinion of one of its causes to be

well founded, I shall enjoy the consolation of having elucidated an obscure subject—for I can truly aver, that I have never seen or heard a single hint respecting the cause of which I am about to attempt the explanation.

THE mismanagement of the navel very soon after birth, peculiar to the negroes, is the source of this direful malady. After making the ligature, and cutting the umbilical chord, they very often neglect to swathe or bandage the abdomen, whence the dropping of the piece is retarded, the umbilicus is distended and puffed out even with the natural moderate efforts, but much more when violent struggles are excited in crying, and colic, occasioned sometimes by the mother's milk, rendered pernicious by unavoidable errors in diet, their hard fate often compelling them to food of a destructive quality. When it drops there is commonly left a bad ulceration both from the cause just mentioned, and the friction of loose coarse cloths. The violent irritation from this fore, even with lenient, emollient dressings, in such delicate systems, seems competent to produce the disease; but how much more so, when, instead of endeavouring

ing to abate it by such means, they augment the evil by the worst of dressings, viz. burnt rag or burnt lint. This they invariably use. It not only suddenly constricts the ulceration, but at the same time violently irritates—the gradual depletion of the vessels is checked, they become distended, and inflammation is the consequence. When it is healed, this process is so rapid in the integuments, that the parts beneath, from a want of sufficient digestion, do not accommodate themselves, but suffer violent stretching in every effort of the abdominal muscles, which, from a neglect of the necessary precaution of tight bandaging, easily yield to any increased action of the intestines pressing against the umbilicus: Hence the very frequent tumefied navels, so many partial *herniæ umbilicales* among negroes.

THIS reasoning will be rendered more probable by a short sketch of the history of the disease. For the most part it makes its attack with the dropping of the cord. It never occurs before the ligature falls, though it sometimes, but very rarely, does several days, nay

a week after it is entirely healed, to appearance. However this will not in the least invalidate our position or surprise us, when it is compared with several instances upon record of tetanus in adults taking place long after the wound is perfectly cicatrised. In this case the disease can always be traced to the healing of the cord, though at first the symptoms were obscure, the child only shewing a restlessness until the evil is manifested in spasms. It mostly comes on about the ninth day after the birth, and then seldom lasts above three days. But when it comes on two or three weeks after birth, it is much slower in its progress to death, which is the infallible termination of it after the jaw-fall is confirmed. All the cases I have seen, or heard of from others, after diligent enquiry, are melancholy proofs of this truth, notwithstanding the assiduous exhibitions of unguentum mercuriale, opium, warm bath, purgatives, enemata, cataplasms to the navel, and universal friction with oil. Though this species of trismus is assuredly fatal after it is fixed, a reform in the treatment of the navel, both before and after the decay of the remnant

nant of the cord, holds out a certain and easily preventative.

WHAT gave birth to the foregoing theory was a case to which I was called some time ago, but an hour or two before the patient's death. The child was three weeks old. It being only the second case I had seen, having had no information concerning this disease, I did not attend to the navel, or suspect any complaint there, till the attendants mentioned it, and desired me to examine it. I found it much swelled, inflamed, and ulcerated, with burnt rag covering it, which immediately struck me as the sole cause of all the mischief. The first symptoms of the disease, though obscure, came on a few hours after the string dropped, which happened eleven or twelve days before, when the inflammation and ulceration began, and continued increasing till death. The convulsive twitches in the back were in the beginning trifling, and repeated after very long intervals. They gradually became more frequent and violent—the muscles of the jaws rigid and contracted, but deglutition very little, if at all, impeded. At length the spasmodic rigidity became general from head to foot, not

a single muscle of voluntary motion but the eye-lids relaxed, with frequent paroxysms in which it lay quite insensible, with the respiration suppressed almost to strangulation, hands clinched, and feet contracted. Very scanty discharge of fæces in hard, roundish scybala, like rabbits'. This was the condition in which I found it, and in which it died.

XXVI.

Practical Observations on Phthisis pulmonalis;
Extracted from a letter from Isaac Senter,
M. D. to Dr. William Currie. Read
August 7, 1792.

WITH respect to the kaumis, which you hint as being serviceable in consumption, I can say nothing practically. I have seen mention made of it in the transactions you speak of; but notwithstanding this, and every other aid that the very imperfect art of medicine can devise, I have long since despaired of ever curing the phthisis pulmonalis

lis in certain constitutions, and in certain stages of the complaint. Many chronic diseases, may, probably, owe their causes to debility ; still there are many more that fall under that description, which I am by no means satisfied with as the origin of the complaint.

A FAULTY organization appears to me to induce a very considerable proportion of the diseases both of body and mind. There are many persons afflicted with chronic diseases, which terminate fatally, who, till within a short time of their death, discover no considerable atony or debility in the digestive or chyloferous organs, and many of those who do discover such complaints, bear the tonic or corroborating plan of medicine, but very imperfectly and perhaps not all. In the cure of the complaints of the breast, one very essential point appears to me of the greatest consequence for the patient to have effected, that is, to adjust by the thermometer, the temperature of the atmosphere to the morbid state of the body. This may be done in our northern climates, where the circum-

circumstances of the sick will afford it without the inconvenience of changing their place of residence.—The extreme antiphlogistic regimen, and other treatment of the sick, so strenuously insisted on by many European writers in this disease, as well as in all the complaints of the lungs, I am fearful has done much injury in the practice of medicine. I have tried it with all the zeal that Fothergill or Fordyce ever recommended it, and have been foiled in many cases. For after eight or ten bleedings, with a strong buffy blood every time, the disease advanced without my being sensible of any other change, than a more or less diminution of the strength after every such evacuation. Writers in general on the phthisis that I have perused give me but little satisfaction. I know of no author, who has so clearly and fully described the glandular consumption as I could wish, and at the same time pointed out the true characteristic marks, by which they might be known from those arising from other causes.

IN this species of phthisis, I am very sure, little dependance is to be put upon the use of
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the lancet : still it is but too common to see it recommended.—Dr. Ruffel, some time since, favoured the world with a valuable treatise on the diseases of the glands ; but as the lymphatic system was but very imperfectly understood then to what it is now, there is undoubtedly great room for improvement on his essays.

ONE of the most valuable medicines that I have ever used in the tuberculous or glandular phthisis, is the vitriolum cæruleum ; for the use of which I am principally indebted to the remarks of the bold, dogmatic, and eccentric Maryatt. He advises it united with the tartar emetic as a vomit ; but I have found, from experience, that it not only almost entirely destroyed the emetic power of the tartar by this union, but that it would oftener purge than vomit. To prevent such an injurious operation of this medicine, I now unite the ipecacuanha with the vitriol in lieu of the tartar, which is peculiarly serviceable when we wish to vomit a phthisical patient, who has at the same time a diarrhoea. For this purpose, I commonly give five pills, containing

taining from seven to ten grains of each of these ingredients, in the morning fasting, and direct that nothing be drank to urge the emetic effect. If five or six plentiful evacuations are produced by this dose, I generally continue the same quantity in the subsequent vomitings, but if not, I increase the dose to six or more pills of the same kind. These emetics I frequently repeat every second or third day, according to the irritability of the stomach and other circumstances of the sick, and in the mean time, give as much as the stomach will bear of the antiseptic mixture of Dr. Griffith's, composed of myrrh, sal martis, and sal tartar; and by these medicines, I can assure you, that I have restored to health more persons labouring under a hectic fever from glandular suppurations, than by all the other medicines and methods that I have ever read of, or tried from my own invention.

I LOOK on the blue vitriol as one of the most safe and efficacious emetics, joined with ipecacuanha, that the *Materia Medica* furnishes us with—Even in bilious complaints, where there are evident marks of too great an
effusion

effusion of that fluid into the alimentary tube, I totally reject the antimony and employ the vitriol. For children I have used the white vitriol according to the recipe of Dr. Mosely, with very good effect, and especially in the whooping cough, and the summer and autumnal fluxes.

IN the asthma, from pituita, weak lungs, and obstructed viscera ; and in the dyspeptic state of the stomach, I much prefer the vitriol to the tartar emetic, which is so often employed to the great injury of thousands. What makes the vitriol vomit so preferable to the oxymel is, its not being productive of the extreme debilitating effect of the latter.

It is said by our old people here, that consumptions are more prevalent than formerly, but I am not certain as to the justness of the observation. I cured a man two years ago in this place of a tuberculous consumption, whose cough was very severe, and who daily discharged large quantities of bloody purulent matter accompanied with foetor. He
was

was much emaciated, had night sweats, and every evidence of a completely formed hectic. In the course of about three weeks, he took twenty-four dry emetics, and perhaps half a dozen ℥viij mixtures of Griffith's antihectic, and confined himself to a milk diet. I could enumerate a very considerable number of similar cases, of what is called a scrophulous phthisis, that I have cured without giving any other medicine of consequence besides the two above mentioned.

XXVII.

Case of Hydrophobia; by Dr. George Bensell, of Germantown. Read Aug. 7, 1792.

April **I** WAS called to the daughter of Jacob Niece, a girl between seven and eight years old, who had been bit by a mad dog nineteen days before. The dog had never discovered any symptoms of disease until the day before he bit the child, and those so slight

flight as not to indicate the necessity of securing him. He bit the child on Friday the 30th of March in the face, the arm, and ankle, the marks of his teeth were scarcely perceptible in the two first places, and the blood was barely drawn from the last. The dog was immediately tied; and after exhibiting evident marks of madness, died on the Sunday following.

THE symptoms of *hydrophobia* had made their appearance sixteen hours before I saw the patient, accompanied with uncommon apprehension and uneasiness at the sudden approach of any object, otherwise there was nothing uncommon in her actions—her skin was moist, and the heat of her body moderate—her pulse somewhat quickened, but by no means remarkable—her tongue was partially covered with a slight whiteness, but not dry—and her understanding was perfectly sound. Notwithstanding there was a peculiar dread, and wildness in her countenance, which was strongly expressed in every feature, but particularly in the pupil of the eyes, which were uncommonly dilated, although

the position in which she lay to receive the light was favourable to producing a contrary effect ; this was observable in comparing them with the eyes of several spectators in the darkest part of the room. She never complained of thirst, or expressed any great desire to drink, but, at my request, consented to take some. Her father offered to bring a tea-cupful of water. This threw her into great agitation, though he was at the extremity of the room. She begged it might be given to her in a tea-spoon ; which, though not half full, so disconcerted her, that, until the greater part, was thrown out, she refused to touch it; then with a tolerable degree of firmness, brought it near her lips, hastily threw it into her mouth, and swallowed it with the utmost difficulty and trepidation---uttering deep sighs, which as they were expired, bore no inconsiderable resemblance to the whining of a dog when under confinement---I tried to get some bread soaked in wine into her mouth, but the effect it produced was nearly the same.

I DESIRED mercurial friction to be freely used, upon her neck, arms, thighs and legs,
 3 being

being prevented from exhibiting mercury in any other form as well as any other medicine.

IN the evening of the same day, no considerable alteration had taken place; the pupils still continued unnaturally dilated; the whiteness of the tongue was not more extended, but appeared in spots---its moisture not diminished---the pulse perfectly regular---no uncommon thirst---and the surface of the body pervaded with that due degree of heat which might be expected in a perfect state of health.

IN the morning of the seventeenth, little or no change had taken place, except the difficulty of swallowing had somewhat abated; which afforded a ray of hope to the disconsolate parents, and led to a repetition of the mercurial friction.

AT three in the afternoon, her apprehensions at the approach of any thing were considerably increased---the muscles that perform the offices of deglutition, were strangely convulsed the moment any kind of liquor touched the fauces, and she appeared to be in dan-

ger of immediate suffocation. The pulse was still uniform and moderate, and no material alteration in the colour of her tongue, and the heat and moisture of her skin.

THIS evening she was greatly alarmed at the appearance of a dog that had followed one of the neighbours into the room, and expressed the greatest anxiety for it to be turned out.

IN the morning of the eighteenth, I found her out of bed and dressed; she had begged for her cloaths repeatedly; and her parents could not resist the urgency of intreaty from a beloved child. Hitherto her countenance was florid, but now it was overspread with a general paleness---yet I discovered no alteration in the pupils of her eyes, which were, if any thing, rather more dilated than on the preceding days. She always expressed the greatest joy in seeing me, and, though conscious of being ill, uniformly declared she felt no pain. I repeatedly asked her, why, if she felt no pain, she did not swallow the drink given to her? She replied that she would; but every attempt demonstrated the impossibility---her pulse at this time was perceptibly lower,
and

and the spasms were more frequent and more generally extended.

AT four o'clock in the afternoon, I was greatly shocked at her situation—every symptom had evidently increased—the spasmodic constriction was general, and the pupils of her eyes were so enlarged as to leave but a line by which their colour might be known—her pulse was scarcely to be distinguished, and the whiteness of her tongue had changed to a brownish colour, yet even at this period her understanding was not the least deranged.

SHE had hitherto thrown up none, or very little phlegm: but from a very singular action of the tongue, which was occasionally thrown out of the mouth, and performed with inconceivable quickness, a kind of vibratory motion ensued, by which something like froth was produced and with difficulty spit out. At this time her dread of every thing was greatly augmented, and a quantity of viscid phlegm was at intervals brought up, generally tinged with blood.

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IN proportion as this was multiplied her efforts to throw it up became stronger, and all the muscles in the body were more or less agitated in bringing this about. A kind of undulatory motion might still be felt at the wrist. At six o'clock, when the phlegm, which was now constantly propelled to the mouth, had been cleared but for a moment, she would still speak to her parents rationally. At ten o'clock at night, the efforts of nature seemed to be exhausted, and this scene of human misery was soon to be closed—at eleven she expired.

I SHALL forbear to make observations on this case, any further than to mention, that the patient had taken the celebrated medicine of *Goodman's in Philadelphia*, agreeably to his directions—that eight drachms of strong mercurial ointment had been used at different periods of the disease—that she had frequently made use of the warm bath, and that an epispastic had been applied to the scar which remained from the only wound by which this wonderful poison could have been conveyed into the system—that no inflammation was produced either upon the scar or on the surrounding parts

parts that the plaister occupied—that she never complained of any pain in the part before or after the blistering plaister was applied—that the wound had not the least morbid appearance—and that the spasms and muscular exertions were more frequent, and of longer duration as the disease advanced, from its first invasion to the final period.

XXVII.

Remarks on the Effects of Corrosive Sublimate, in Cancerous Affections. Extracted from a Letter from Isaac Senter, M. D. to Dr. William Currie ; with additional Remarks by Dr. Currie. Read September 4, 1792.

I AM apprehensive that the account which Dr. Mosely has given of the efficacy of the sublimate of mercury, in the cure of cancers, is not derived from that mature degree of experience and observation which is requisite

quisite, when such a corrosive and dangerous substance is recommended to the world.

SOME years before his treatise on tropical diseases was published, I had been a witness to the tragical effects of this rugged escharotic in several instances in the town. It was employed by a very daring and unprincipled Quack who resided here at that time—He destroyed the lives of no less than three grown persons with it, to my knowledge, in the course of a few days. The first had an anthrax on the back, the second a ganglion of the flexor tendon of the instep, and the other had a real cancer of the breast. In the first, a mortification was produced which spread to the intestines. The second died convulsed soon after the application. And the third, of a most rapid hectic. Several other persons in the vicinity of this place were also killed by the application of his sublimate plasters; and a negro man with a fungous excrescence on his penis, would have lost his life by the same application, if I had not saved him by amputating it above the sphacelus occasioned by it.

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THE pain occasioned by these plasters was excruciating, and was communicated to all parts of the system.

I AM at the same time, certain from my own experience of this medicine, as a topical application in cancerous affections, that it is capable of doing much good in some habits, if applied with a very cautious hand, and guarded by the use of opium. But my experience convinces me (notwithstanding what Dr. Mosely has asserted to the contrary) that it destroys the living found, and organic fibre, instead of detaching the morbid and inorganic parts by exciting inflammatory action. I have used the sublimite in a great variety of schirrous, scrophulous and fungous tumours, and several cancers, and have paid no small attention to its effects in the parts diseased as well as in the system at large, but I can assure you that I have never seen a real cancer cured by it, or by any other *corrosive* application, either in my own hands, or when used by others.

THE use of corrosive sublimite as a topical application in cancers is no new practice.

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Fallopious, Penot, Theodoric, and Valesius used it mixed with arsenic ; and Boerhaave in his Chemistry, and Van Swieten in his Commentaries, both mention it, (if my memory serves me) as a powerful, though dangerous, escharotic in diseases of this kind."

IN addition to the observations of Dr. Senter, the transcriber begs leave to add, that he has applied the corrosive sublimate to several ulcerated cancers ; but instead of effecting a cure by it, has generally accelerated the exit of the patients.

IN two cases where the cancer was situated on one of the lower limbs, it not only increased the ulceration, and produced an extensive and painful inflammation, but occasioned the disease to be conveyed to the inguinal gland of the affected side ; in consequence of which, both patients after suffering some months an increase of misery, expired. From the pernicious effects of sublimate, he has been deterred from making trial of arsenic ; the operation of which appears to depend on a similar quality,

If the action of the common caustic could be sufficiently limited, perhaps (from the immediate sphacelus it produces in the affected part) it might be employed with more certainty and safety than any thing else, except the knife.

XXVIII.

Case of Hydrocephalus Internus, attended with equivocal symptoms, with the appearances on dissection. By Dr. William Currie.—Read April 2, 1793.

I VISITED a mulatto boy, between seven and eight years of age, on the thirteenth of March last, at which time his pulse was low and irregular, and his skin hot and dry. His countenance had a vacancy of expression resembling that of an idiot—his tongue whitish and parched in the middle, but red and moist at the sides. While I was examining his pulse and eyes he moaned very much, and upon being asked what ailed him, he replied his head-ached, and that he was very hungry.

His

HIS mistress informed me that he had first begun to complain on the tenth of March, at which time he said his head-ached very bad ; that he had a giddiness in it, and a trembling in his limbs ; soon after which he went to bed, and had not been able to leave it since*.

HE answered pertinently to every question, and could distinguish objects at this time perfectly.

FROM the stupidity and insensibility indicated by his eyes, I suspected that he was affected by the hydrocephalus internus, but there was no double vision or strabismus ; and being informed that he had lived, previous to the last month, with his mother, a worthless debauched woman, through whose incapacity and negligence he had frequently been nearly famished, I was at a loss to determine whether his symptoms were occasioned by water in the ventricles of the brain, or by the irritation of worms in the intestines.

THOUGH

* I have been since informed that this boy had, for a long time, appeared very dull and stupid ; and that he was constantly either sleeping or eating from the time he had changed his abode, which was about five weeks previous to his confinement.

THOUGH several of the symptoms, as well as some of the circumstances which favour the generation of *typhus fever*, were present, yet his appetite, which was constant and insatiable, left no room to suppose the complaint to be of that nature.

AFTER I had compared and considered every circumstance with the most scrupulous attention, I concluded to employ such medicines as experience had proved to be most effectual for the expulsion of worms; and which, with very little variation, have also succeeded best in cases of hydrocephalus.

My first prescription, therefore, was calomelgr. iij. sacch. alb. gr. x. ol. menth. piper. gutt. i. This I directed to be taken at one dose, and to be repeated every fourth hour till it should operate three or four times. After the exhibition of the third dose, a copious diarrhoea came on, and several large worms were discharged.

14th. His strength was so much exhausted by the operation of the calomel, that I discontinued it, and directed a strong infusion of *Caryophyllus Indicus* (spigelia of Linnæus) to be administered three times a-day. An
almost

almost incredible number of *lumbrici* were voided in the course of the night.

15th. APPEARED much debilitated to-day, and was considerably comatose, but had neither strabismus nor spasmodic affections of the eye-lids, though the pupils were very much dilated—skin cool—pulse slow and irregular. Directed a blister to his back, and a repetition of the same medicines as yesterday, with an addition to his wine, which he had been allowed to take liberally from the beginning, mixed with water, or made into whey; and to continue his diet of panada and chocolate; the latter he appeared to be very fond of. He was also indulged with bread dipt in molasses, which he had constantly craved, and had eaten voraciously previous to the accession of coma.

16th. INFORMED that he had several involuntary stools, and had made a great deal of urine in the night, but that no more worms had appeared.

THE pink root was now discontinued, and a strong decoction of cort. peruv. and serpentar. virgin. substituted.

SINAPISMS

SINAPISMS to his feet, bolusses of volatile alkali, &c. were tried to be administered, but he could not be prevailed on to swallow them—A julep of the same was substituted, &c.

17th. SYMPTOMS of coma—insensibility and general debility increased—deglutition impeded—evacuations by stool and urine continue. A blister was now applied to his head, and sinapisms to his wrists and ancles: Mustard whey was also directed, but he refused to swallow every thing that was offered.

18th. HE laid all this day in a state of the most profound insensibility, with his eyes and mouth wide open; and continued in this manner till the night following, when he expired.

Appearances on Dissection.

ON removing the cranium I observed that the *dura mater* was not attached to it any where but at the futures, which is contrary to the assertions of both Haller and Pott.

THE dura mater as well as the external part of the brain, was free from any morbid appearance—but, when an incision was made into the ventricles, between six and seven ounces, at least, of a limpid fluid was discharged, and received into a vessel.

Remarks.

IN this case all the symptoms mentioned by authors, as pathognomonic, (except a constant moaning) viz. strabismus, double vision, sick qualms, sudden and frequent shrieking, and holding the head with the hands, stridor, dentium, were absent; nor was there that insensibility of the bowels common to compressed brain.

THIS is a fresh instance of the difficulty which often occurs of distinguishing the seat and nature of diseases; of the importance of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the character of every disease to which the human body is liable; and of the propriety of frequent dissections for the purpose of acquiring this knowledge. 21 JY 60

END OF THE FIRST PART.

